The New-York Times.

VOL. XVIII.....NO. 5609. NEW-YORK, TUESDAY, SEPTEMBER 14, 1869. PRICE FOUR CENTS.

TELEGRAMS.

Re-election of Governor Chamberlain in Maine.

The Republican Majority Probably Fifteen Thousand.

The Catastrophe at the Avondale Mine.

The Latest Theories of the Origin of the Fire.

A Conference of Spanish Magnates at Vichy.

American "Officiousness" to be Snubbed.

THE ELECTION.

A Light Vote—Returns from One Hundred Towns—Chamberlain's Majority, 15,000.

Special Dispatch to the New-York Times.

PORTLAND, Me., Monday, Sept. 13.

The returns come in slowly, and no aggregate has yet been made up. The vote in Portland is: Chamberlain, Republican, 1,799; Smith, Democrat, 829; Hichborn, Independent Temperance, 140. Chamberlain's majority, 930. Total vote, 2,768. Last year Chamberlain received 2,320 votes; Pillsbury, 2,314. Chamberlain's majority, 1,016.

Both the above do not include the Islands, which give about 40 Democratic majority. If the rest of the State do as well as Portland, Chamberlain will get some 15,000 majority. His majority will probably be 10,000 to 15,000.

Maine is all right, and the star of Republicanism is still in the ascendant.

Dispatches to the Associated Press.

FIRST DISPATCH.

PORTLAND, Me., Sept. 13.—The election today was very quiet. The vote is probably smaller than last year, but the parties will be relatively nearly the same as then. The Hichborn ticket takes off less than ten per cent. of the Republican vote in places heard from, which will not be enough to defeat an election by the people.

SECOND DISPATCH.

PORTLAND, Me., Sept. 13—9 P. M.—The State election passed off very quietly. But little interest was felt, and the vote is comparatively small. The returns come in slowly. Fourteen towns give Chamberlain 5,559; Smith, 3,174; Hichborn, 651. Last year the same towns gave Chamberlain 5,061; Pillsbury, 5,822. This indicates the total vote of the State will give Chamberlain 25,000; Smith, 10,000; and Hichborn, 5,000.

Bangor, Augusta, Belfast, Rockland and Lewiston all give reduced Republican majorities. Biddeford gives a Democratic majority.

THIRD DISPATCH.

AUGUSTA, Me., Sept. 13—9 P. M.—Seventy-six cities and towns give Chamberlain 19,107; Smith, 12,042; Hichborn, 2,053; Chamberlain's majority, 5,065. The same towns last year gave Chamberlain 21,883; Pillsbury, 21,311; Chamberlain's majority, 10,616. This ratio, if maintained, shows a total of 25,000, and Chamberlain's election by 6,000 majority. Hichborn's vote will not exceed 6,000.

FOURTH DISPATCH.

PORTLAND, Me., Sept. 13—Midnight.—One hundred towns give Chamberlain 23,722, Smith 16,820 and Hichborn, 2,868. Last year these towns gave Chamberlain 27,076, and Pillsbury 26,404. Chamberlain's majority this year is 6,407, against 10,672 in these towns over Pillsbury last year. This is almost one-half of the State, and indicates a total vote of 32,000, of which Chamberlain should have 19,000, Smith 25,000, and Hichborn 6,000; so that Chamberlain's majority should be about 5,000 over all others against 19,000 last year over Pillsbury. The total vote last year was 161,722. The Republicans last year carried fifteen of the sixteen counties. This year they lose one or two more. They probably elect twenty-seven of the thirty-one Senators, although on account of split tickets there may be no choice in a few cases as it requires a majority to elect in the case of Senators. The Republicans lose a number of Representatives on account of Hichborn's vote, as in the case of the Representatives a plurality elects; but they retain a large majority in the House. So far as heard from the Hichborn party have elected no candidates.

THE AVONDALE CALAMITY.

A New Theory Advanced—Ignited Gas the Cause of the Fire—Meeting of Miners at Hyde Park.

Special Dispatch to the New-York Times.

SCRANTON, Sept. 13.—A new theory accounting for the brattice in the Avondale shaft being fired so near the top has been advanced by J. W. HARDEN, mining engineer of Wilkesbarre, in a letter to be published in the Scranton *Republican*. It is founded on a proposition that on Monday morning the furnace man might have continued using timber for some time, and then covering the red embers with coal, certain circumstances might easily have resulted which would have filled the upcast of the shaft with carburetted hydrogen. Assuming such to be the case, the miners would have found the air bad, and the first act of anyone going to the furnace and finding a sluggish fire would have been to open the door of the short cut for additional air, when the supply of oxygen being increased, the furnace fire would be correspondingly intensified, and light set to the carburetted hydrogen, thus causing an explosion as of powder, spoken of by one witness in the case. The ignited gas would be much more likely to set fire to the brattice at the dry top than at the bottom, and but for the jagged edges of the boards, it is possible that the flame might have passed off, doing no other damage than creating alarm. This theory will doubtless be advanced at the inquest, and, in common with all other aspects of the mystery, thoroughly examined.

A meeting of Hyde Park miners was held this evening for the purpose of devising measures of relief for the Avondale sufferers, but adjourned until Wednesday, to await the action of the Delaware, Lackawanna and Western Company.

Why Scranton Republicans are the Origin of the Fire—The Theory of Incendiarism.

Dispatches to the Associated Press.

SCRANTON, Sept. 13.—To-day's *Republican* publishes the following editorial article in connection with the evidence taken at the inquest on Saturday:

"The intense interest felt in the Avondale disaster will not be lessened by reading the reports of the evidence elicited before Coroner WADHAM's jury at Plymouth on Saturday. The theory of the fire, which has gradually been received, viz., that the wood work of the shaft was ignited by the heat from the ventilating furnace is secuted by every experienced miner who was examined. There was no difference of opinion on the point. While the working of a furnace with but one opening and the building of the brattice over the mouth of the shaft were generally condemned, all the witnesses whose opinions on the point were of any value were unanimous in considering the furnace entirely safe. The opinion that the fire was not caused by the furnace in the mine is supported not only by the experience and judgment of experts, but by positive evidence of a well-nigh conclusive character. This is found in the present condition of the brattice or wooden partition which divided the shaft into a hoisting way and an air way, or an up-cast and a down-cast. This brattice is discolored at the top, not at the bottom, except a few feet which was ignited by the burning *debris* and ashes which fell to the bottom of the shaft when the breaker building was consumed. The brattice was the only material which could have carried the fire from the bottom to the top of the shaft, if the fire had been communicated to the brattice at the bottom, as it would have been had the furnace communicated it. It is impossible to believe that a portion of the brattice beginning at a point only twenty feet from the bottom and extending thence upward for 120 feet, could have remained unburned, as it now remains. What could have extinguished the flames twenty feet from the bottom, and extinguished them 100 or 140 feet higher up? The thing is inconceivable. Not one of the witnesses could assign for the origin of the fire any cause connected with the working of the mine. Most of them thought it expedient not to attempt any explanation at all, and only one of the hundreds to give positive expression to the horrible suspicion that evidently lurked in the minds of all. One witness on his oath said he believed the mine was intentionally fired. Let us not attempt further to excite the horror which the mere suspicion of such an enormity at once arouses, but examine for a moment the facilities for incendiarism afforded by the peculiar situation. GEORGE MORGAN swore that he believed the fire began at the mouth of the tunnel, or a little below it. The tunnel referred to affords the best possible cover for incendiary operations. Beginning under the lower side of the breaker, it ran under that building and opened into the shaft at a point about forty feet below the surface. The part of the shaft into which it opened was not the hoisting-way, which was continually traversed by the carriage, frequently with men aboard, and in which any suspicious appearance would almost certainly have been noticed. The tunnel opened into the air shaft or up-cast by a wooden door. This point in the air shaft, forty feet below the surface, was perfectly screened from observation. It was up the air shaft that the fire came, and it came with the speed and force of an explosion, bursting into the engine-house, as the engineer swore, with the puff of an explosion of loose powder. This explosive character of the flame is partly accounted for by the strength of the draft in the air shaft, but the use of a quantity of highly inflammable materials at the mouth of the tunnel would have tended to produce precisely the same effect. What is more easy than to enter the tunnel, say at the dead break, charge its mouth and the brattice opposite with a quantity of kerosene or other inflammable material, lay a slow fuse connecting with it, light the fuse, escape unnoticed, and be miles away before the catastrophe came? The fuse and magazine would be most effectually concealed while the former was burning. It is a dreadful thing to feel compelled to advocate such a theory; but is any other possible? Can it be conceived that such a conflagration, if occurring from any accidental cause or at the bottom of the shaft, could have escaped the notice of men passing up and down the shaft only fifteen minutes before the flames burst from its mouth? Was not the mouth of the tunnel the only point opposite the burned part of the brattice at which fire could have been communicated? Was it not impossible for any fire to accidentally come from the tunnel? In brief, is not the theory of incendiarism possible, and all others impossible? In reaching this conclusion we do not take into account the reports about traces of kerosene at the mouth of the tunnel. It will be time enough to consider these when they have been elicited on oath and upon Court. The evidences of the most heart-sickening crime on record are far stronger than we could desire them to be already."

Explanation of Mining Terms—The Suspicion of Incendiarism—Review of the Evidence Taken—Testimony to Cease—Thanks to the House of Avondale—The Fund—Resumption of Work.

From our Special Correspondent.

SCRANTON, Monday, Sept. 13—2:30 P. M.

Coroner WADHAMS, on Saturday, had scarcely begun the taking of testimony before he and the non-mining portion of his jury found themselves confounded by a profusion of mining terms. He therefore interrupted the proceedings to insist upon a nomenclature and such explanation of professional phrases as would render the testimony intelligible to the jury. As the general public will undoubtedly labor under the same difficulty in considering the evidence, I submit a glossary of

TECHNICAL MINING TERMS.

Shaft is the opening from the surface to the coal-bed, and is always sunk in the lowest part of the "dip," so that the water flows from all parts of the mine to the bottom of the shaft. The subdivisions of a shaft are generally three, namely, airway and two carriageways. In the first are the pumps, whence it is sometimes called the "pumpway," and through it the foul air ascends, whence it derives its third name of the "up-cast;" in the other two the "cage" or "carriage" for bringing up and letting down men and coal cars travels by the aid of a stationary engine on the surface, and the fresh air also descends by them to ventilate the mine, whence they derive the second designation of "down-cast." These terms for the various subdivisions of the shaft are used at random, and readers desiring to understand the testimony of the experts, which will be taken to-morrow, will do well to bear them in mind.

Brattice is a term now familiar to the public in the mangled form to which it has been reduced by the telegraph. It implies simply a wooden partition, but in its mining sense means the partitions dividing the shaft into the compartments mentioned. The boards are always of pine, and fitted one into the other, so as to raise the presumption that the brattice is air-tight. In all shafts this brattice goes from the top or head of the shaft to the bottom, and where there are the three compartments there must be two of them.

Bunting means always the timbers set across a shaft for any purpose whatever, but they are thus set chiefly as a foundation for the brattice.

Guides are heavy pine timbers in the hoisting-ways, projecting beyond the brattice, for the purpose of keeping the "cages" in place while ascending and descending the shaft.

Sump is simply a large hole dug below the surface of the mine at the bottom of the shaft as a reservoir for the drainage of the mine, into which enter the great pumps running through the airway, and through which the water is lifted to the surface of the earth.

Furnace in a mine means a huge open grate placed in an airway near the bottom of the shaft. It is placed always in the solid rock, and its fires are sustained by anthracite coal. It is therefore only a great mass of glowing coal, giving out intense heat, but no sparks. It is always connected with the air-way of the shaft by a flue, which, in the case of the Avondale mine, was cut through solid coal, was inclosed in brick, was six feet by seven, and entered the air-way about eight feet above the bottom of the shaft.

When the interior of a mine is reached the technicalities are fewer.

Airways and *gangways* are the chief passages of the mine, corresponding to the streets of a city. They always run parallel, and the airway is always the largest. They do not follow any other course than that of the coal, and hence are often tortuous, and, conforming to the "dip" of the coal in every mine, have sometimes a steep but often a short ascent.

Chambers open out of the gangways laterally, at different angles, and are formed by digging out the coal from each side of the gangway.

Plane is an acclivity in the mine caused by the upward dip of the coal, for as stated, the shaft is so sunk that the formation never dips downward from its foot.

Breast or Face are convertible terms about equally used and mean simply the end of the mine; where the miner quits work for the day is the breast or face of his chamber; where the gangways and airways stop, is the breast or face of either.

Slope and *main-way* are synonyms which should have been mentioned before. In many cases a tunnel opens into the mine obliquely at a point remote from the shaft, making an independent means of egress and ingress as well as of ventilation. If it descends at a sharp angle it is called a slope; if it proceeds nearly on a level until it strikes the "cut-crop"—the point where the coal is nearest the surface of the earth—it then preserves its proper name of tunnel, and in either case is also designated the main-way, because the mules are always taken in and out by these openings in mines having them, and the mines also frequently use them in preference to the shaft.

Breaker is an immense wooden structure extending from over the mouth of the shaft to some distance below it, the general conformation being that of an inclined plane. It incloses the engine, boiler, hoisting apparatus, but chiefly the complex and extensive machinery for breaking and assorting the coal into various sizes ready for market. This "breaker" is built entirely above ground, and its head, or the "dumping-place," where the cars coming up out of the mine are emptied, is many feet above the surface-mouth of the shaft.

There are many other technical terms used in mining, but I can think of none not explained and likely to be used during the inquest in such a way that an understanding of them is necessary to a comprehension of the testimony.

THE TERRIBLE SUSPICION.

The origin of the fire, first given to the public in my dispatches of Friday evening, was the legitimate consequence of the condition in which the brattice was found after the fire. That it was not sooner brutted was due simply to the fact that the brattice was not especially noticed by the experienced, intelligent miners going up and down the shaft until after the dead had been removed, or if they did notice it they naturally did not speak of it until after the intensity of the affair had somewhat relaxed. When the suspicion did come it came originally from these miners, and I am frank enough to confess that had I heard it first from a person in the interest of the owners, or had seen any reason to suppose that it had been set afloat in their interest, I should have hesitated to give it publicity. But it came in no such questionable shape, and was rather the result of the independent conviction of miners who have been fighting the owners all their lives. It was founded on the possibility of incendiarism and the impossibility of any other origin of the fire. But the miners thus believing cannot see how incendiarism clears the present mining system of the great peril of working mines with but one outlet, and that incumbered with inflammable material. Admitting that the system is carefully administered, they do not intend the less to desist from efforts for its abrogation, because, as they believe, the Avondale disaster was the result of design. The crime committed by the person firing the shaft was awful; but they believe the *malice* of the owners, which made the culmination of his crime possible, scarcely less criminal.

THE TESTIMONY TAKEN.

The evidence elicited on Saturday was loaded with much irrelevant matter, but that of GEO. MORGAN, ANSON DUNN and of one or two others was conclusive on some disputed points. MORGAN being an inside foreman, and a most intelligent and experienced miner, his statements of fact can be taken without question, and his opinions are entitled to respect. He swore positively, in common with all other witnesses, that the fire never was communicated from the furnace, but must have commenced near the top of the shaft. How closely he examined the brattice before arriving at this conclusion is seen by the fact that he was able to say that below the mouth of the tunnel the upper edges of the boards were burned, and the lower intact, thus showing conclusively that the fire burned down and not up. While all the witnesses having any knowledge of the subject agreed as to where the fire commenced, only one gave an opinion as to how it originated, but he, in boldly saying it was set on fire by an incendiary, evidently expressed the opinion of all.

TESTIMONY TO BE TAKEN.

It is not certain that the evidence to come will bring this matter into bold relief, but it has taken such firm and exclusive possession of the minds of the leading miners that there is great probability that it will. In that case the drift of the evidence will be to show that the incendiary could easily have reached the shaft through the tunnel and have poured kerosene or some other inflammable substance upon the brattice without his movements being noticed, and by then putting a train to the oil and firing it, could have been distant from the scene when the catastrophe occurred. Supposing this to have been done, the terrible rapidity with which the flames shot upward through the shaft is fully accounted for as well as the place where the fire undoubtedly began; but any other hypothesis adopted, and both circumstances remain inexplicable mysteries. But whether these ideas become part of the legal record of the case or not, they are now universal, and have already been publicly expressed in the Scranton *Republican*, which says this morning that "the evidences of the most heart-sickening crime upon record are already far stronger than we could desire them to be."

The most important witnesses yet to be examined are BENJAMIN HUGHES, general inside foreman of the Delaware, Lackawanna and Western Company; HENRY J. PHILLIPS, mining engineer of the same Company; THOMAS CORSON, THOMAS WATKINS and REES D. EVANS. These gentlemen are all practical miners, whose positive knowledge is of far more worth than any quantity of theorizing. While their testimony will be of great value, it will be of equal interest to the general reader.

THE AVONDALE RELIEF FUND.

The fund is so steadily increasing that there is little doubt now but that it will reach the $250,000 which is desired and needed to make a permanent fund. There is now a grand total of $48,316 50 from all sources, and of this sum $1,021 were raised in the town of Pittston on Saturday. The bulk of the subscription thus far has come from New-York.

The three great anthracite coal companies are the Delaware, Lackawanna and Western, the Delaware and Hudson, and the Pennsylvania. Of these the second has subscribed $5,000 to the fund and the last $5,000. The first, which is the wealthiest of these great corporations, is the owner of the fatal mine, and has as yet subscribed nothing, but it is stated a meeting of the directors has been called for Wednesday next, when action will be taken in the matter. The Company did, indeed, assume the funeral expenses of the victims, and these it is stated were $2,500, so that it has not been altogether remiss. It is desired if the fund reaches the required amount to invest the principal and make it produce a certain if small stipend for each sufferer.

EXPRESSION OF THANKS.

Everybody feels devoutly thankful to the brave men who dared death and horror to bring out the entombed miners, and the subjoined letter is a forcible expression of the universal gratitude and reverence:

THE DELAWARE, LACKAWANNA AND WESTERN RAILROAD COMPANY,
OFFICE OF THE COAL DEPARTMENT,
SCRANTON, Penn., Sept. 11, 1869.

I feel that I am under many obligations to the miners and others in the Lackawanna and Wyoming Valleys for the aid and services rendered at the Avondale catastrophe. I cannot express in language my feeling of gratitude for the disposition and willingness shown in going down the shaft in search of those poor luckless fellow-workmen. Even when it was known that the carbonic gas in the mines was nothing short of death to whoever would inhale it for a short time, yet many of our brave miners were there in readiness to descend, with life in hand as it were, until my feelings of gratitude toward them overflowed. I hope God—I cannot, and God alone can—will repay all for the heroic conduct displayed in their effort to rescue our dear and beloved fellow-men. Your conduct will be greeted with a warm heart and a thrill of pride by all who learn of it for generations to come. In the hope that a similar calamity will never be witnessed in the Valley, please receive my sincere thanks, one and all, without mention of names, which are so many. Respectfully yours, &c.,

BENJAMIN HUGHES,
General Inside Foreman.

WORK RESUMED.

To-day the miners resumed work, and although the memory of the great calamity yet remains and exerts a subduing influence upon these sons of toil, it is still but a memory of the past, seemingly dating much further back than only last week.

E. C.

Aid for the Sufferers—Contributions from Various Localities.

HUDSON, N. Y., Sept. 13.—Last evening a collection was taken in the Reformed Church of this city for the Avondale sufferers, and about $140 was raised. The sum will be increased by donations from members of the congregation not present when the collection was taken.

PHILADELPHIA, Sept. 13.—The Treasurer of the Avondale Relief Fund has received, in all, $17,309, including $600 from the Moyamensing Hose Company and the collections made here in the churches yesterday.

HONESDALE, Penn., Sept. 13.—The Honesdale Casino Club, at a meeting held on Saturday, Sept. 11, voted $100 for the sufferers by the Avondale disaster. This sum will immediately be forwarded to H. GAYLORD, Treasurer, Plymouth, Penn.

ALBANY, N. Y., Sept. 13.—The sum of $200 was obtained at a collection taken up last night in the First Baptist Church for the Avondale sufferers. Dr. LAMBERT, the pastor of the church, made an eloquent appeal in behalf of the sufferers.

PLYMOUTH, Penn., Sept. 13.—The late disaster at Avondale leaves 75 widows and 154 fatherless children. The latter number will be increased to nearly 200. The cash receipts by the Treasurer, H. GAYLORD, are as follows:

Previously acknowledged	$2,355 00
Collected by Chamberlain & French, New-York	140 00
Collected by J. McAlarney	230 00
The New-York Gold Exchange	2,500 00
The Pennsylvania Coal Company	5,000 00
John B. Smith, Dunmore, Penn.	100 00
Rev. G. W. Woodward, Wilkesbarre, Penn.	100 00
Hon. S. G. Turner, Wilkesbarre, Penn.	50 00
Hon. Stewart Pearce, Wilkesbarre, Penn	100 00
John Wolf, New-York	75 00
Employes of Whittemore Bros., New-York	100 00
Miner's subscriptions	20 60
	40 25
Total	$10,781 85

A telegram has been received from G. H. STUART, of Philadelphia, announcing $17,000 in his hands for the Avondale Fund.

A meeting of the Avondale Relief Association was held at the First National Bank this evening. The following persons were elected as a Board of Managers of the relief fund: R. C. Wadhams, W. R. Wilson, J. W. Eno, Ira Davenport, J. Fuller Reynolds, Thomas P. Macfarlane, Draper Smith, Frank Turner, Thomas J. Phillips and H. H. Harvey, of Plymouth; George Coray, of Scranton; Hon. H. B. Wright, of Wilkesbarre, and J. B. Smith, of the Pennsylvania Coal Company, of Dunmore. The Board of Managers will meet at the First National Bank of Plymouth on Wednesday next, the 15th inst., at 9 o'clock.

A Statement by the Miners' Union—Incendiarism Disbelieved.

WILKESBARRE, Penn., Sept. 13.—The Miners' Union desire that the following statement on their part be given to the public:

The dispatches which are being constantly transmitted from Scranton in relation to the Avondale disaster are in many instances entirely unfounded in fact. That the fire which occurred at the mine was the work of an incendiary no one believes.

SPAIN.

General Prim in Paris—A Conference on American and Spanish Relations—A Spirit of Energy—Cuba—Colonial Reform.

PARIS, Sept. 13.—General PRIM is in this city. While at Vichy he had a conference with the Spanish Ambassadors to England and France on the subject of communications received from Washington. It is rumored that the disposition of the people of the United States to interfere in the affairs of Cuba was denounced as an act of ingratitude to Spain, and the hope was expressed that Spain would reply energetically to the ominous manifestations of the Americans.

MADRID, Sept. 13.—The *Imparcial* insists on the necessity of a speedy suppression of the Cuban insurrection.

A part of the reinforcements for Cuba have sailed from Barcelona. Other detachments will follow from Cartagena.

Differences are growing up between the Progressists and Unionist parties.

A Commission has been appointed to consider the questions of the alteration of the Penal Code for the Colonies, administrative reforms, and the abolition of slavery in Porto Rico.

A Denial.

PARIS, Sept. 13.—There is no authority for the rumor purporting to state what took place at the conference of General PRIM and the Spanish Ambassadors at Vichy.

Le Public condemns the Americans for intermeddling in the Cuban question, and thinks the Spanish Government should resent their interference.

FRANCE.

The Storm—The Emperor's Health and Eugenie's Eastern Pilgrimage—The London Times on the Senatus Consultum.

PARIS, Sept. 13.—The tempest yesterday prostrated the telegraph wires, and communication in every direction was temporarily interrupted.

The Emperor's health is better to-day.

It is asserted that the Empress will set out again on her voyage to the East.

LONDON, Sept. 13.—The *Times*, in an editorial to-day, commenting on the Emperor's illness and the publication of the Senatus Consultum, says: "The person of the Sovereign is of secondary importance. If personal Government is ended it matters little who is Emperor or Regent. The essential question is, who is Minister, on what terms does he hold office, and on what principles does he conduct the Administration? No one can govern except through the Cabinet, and enjoying the confidence of the people."

GREAT BRITAIN.

The Byron Scandal—Letters from William Howitt and Dr. Forbes Winslow.

LONDON, Sept. 13.—The *Daily News* contains another letter from WILLIAM HOWITT on the charges against Lord BYRON. He says Lady BYRON had condemned herself by the breach of an honorable silence. Irreparable wrong was done BYRON by the destruction of the papers containing his justification of the case, and a solution of the question is impossible, except on defective *ex parte* evidence.

Dr. FORBES WINSLOW, in a public communication on the same subject, holds that the theory of the mental aberration of Lady BYRON cannot be maintained.

Death of a Boston Pilot—A Fishing Schooner Missing—A Swedish Gunboat.

BOSTON, Sept. 13.—Captain WM. TEWKESBURY, a well-known pilot, died yesterday of injuries received by a fall, a few days since, while repairing his house.

The Boston fishing schooner *Star of the Sea*, with a crew of eight men, has not been heard from since the gale on Wednesday, when she was in the bay fishing.

The Swedish corvette *Josephine*, twenty-four guns, from Lisbon *via* Azores, arrived to-day.

The Improved Order of Red Men—A Great Pow-wow in St. Louis.

ST. LOUIS, Sept. 13.—The great Council of the Improved Order of Red Men will hold their annual session here to-morrow. Representatives will be present from Ohio, Pennsylvania, Distrct of Columbia, Michigan, Tennessee, Georgia, Alabama, Missouri, Maryland, Kentucky, Louisiana, Virginia, Texas, California and Indiana. The Order of Druids celebrated their twentieth anniversary of the establishment of the Order in Missouri to-day. Eighteen Groves and three Chapters, numbering from 12,000 to 15,000 members, paraded the principal streets this morning, with banners and music.

MOVEMENTS OF PRINCE ARTHUR.

Travelling Post Through the Wilds of Canada—A Steamboat Excursion on the Saguenay—Progress Westward.

RIVIERE DU LOUP, Sept. 13.—Prince ARTHUR and suite arrived here at 2:45 o'clock this afternoon, having ridden in carriages the entire distance from Fredericton, 265 miles, in less than thirty-five hours, running time. A special relay of horses was provided in advance along the whole line. The roads were in a wretched condition, owing to recent rains. The party arrived ahead of the expectation at every station, and were warmly received along the route, although the speed at which they traveled prevented much display. The only persons accompanying the Prince were three New-York journalists. The party immediately embarked in the *Napoleon III.*, which lay in the stream awaiting to leave for Quebec.

RIVIERE DU LOUP, SEPT. 13.—Prince ARTHUR went down the St. Lawrence and up the Saguenay, in the steamer *Napoleon III.*, on an excursion to-day. He will return to-morrow, and reach Quebec probably by Wednesday.

THE STATE FAIR.

Preparations for the Opening—Over 9,000 Entries.

ELMIRA, N. Y., Sept. 13.—The State Fair opens here to-morrow. The total number of entries are about 9,100. The display of stock is very fine. Many new and valuable agricultural implements are on the ground. All the officers of the Society are present. The indications are that the attendance will be very large. The weather promises to be fair. A base ball tournament will be held here on the 15th, 16th, 17th and 18th of this month. The prizes offered range from $50 to $250. The Red Stockings, of Cincinnati, will play on Friday afternoon. The games are to be played in Willcox Park.

The Dutchess County Agricultural Fair.

POUGHKEEPSIE, N. Y., Sept. 13.—The annual Fair of the Dutchess County Agricultural Society will begin at Washington Hollow to-morrow, and will be continued four days. Special trains will be run to the grounds. For the velocipede race on Thursday there are fifteen entries, and for the trot for the gold medal on Friday, four or five entries.

Battle of North Point—Anniversary Celebration.

BALTIMORE, Sept. 13.—The fifty-fifth anniversary of the battle of North Point falling on Sunday, yesterday there was little observance of the day. The Association of Old Defenders, numbering about twenty-five, assembled in front of the old City Hall, and marched in procession to church. This morning the Association of Old Defenders met and marched around the Battle Monument, after which they proceeded out to Govanstown to partake of their annual dinner.

The Philadelphia Democracy—Democratization Setting In—A New Deal in the City Ticket.

PHILADELPHIA, Sept. 13.—All Democratic candidates for City offices withdrew this morning. The following is reported as the new ticket selected: For Clerk of Quarter Sessions, D. W. BELLERS; City Treasurer, W. C. PATTERSON; Recorders of Deeds, JOHN G. BREMNER, HARDY, &c.; Prothonotary of the District Court, JOHN O. JAMES.

A Large Excursion to Saratoga—A Foreigner Learning Something.

ALBANY, N. Y., Sept. 13.—The mechanics employed in the shops of the Central Railroad Company went on an excursion to Saratoga to-day. It was the largest affair of the kind ever gotten up here; the party filled thirty-five cars.

Captain SHAW, of the London Fire Brigade, is in the city inspecting the fire apparatus and telegraph alarm. He witnessed the operations of the Department early this morning with great satisfaction.

One of the excursionists, EDWARD MCLAWS, was killed to-night while seated on the top of a car, his head coming in contact with a bridge. His body was found on the arrival of the train in this city.

The Attempted Assassination of Brooks—His Condition Critical.

PHILADELPHIA, Sept. 13.—The parties charged with attempting to murder Revenue Officer BROOKS were up for further hearing to-day. No evidence of importance was produced. STOCKTON, KEENAN and AGEE were held in $5,000 bail for a further hearing. HAMILTON was committed without bail for further hearing.

The doctors report that BROOKS may die at any moment.

Fatal Shooting Affray in Philadelphia.

PHILADELPHIA, Sept. 13.—This evening, during an altercation in a street car at the corner of Sixth and Arch streets, between BERNARD HAGAN and a man named QUINN, the latter shot HAGAN through the body, inflicting a wound which will probably prove fatal. QUINN escaped.

The Recent Wells, Fargo & Co.'s Express Robbery.

OMAHA, Sept. 13.—All of the treasure stolen from WELLS, FARGO & Co., in the late robbery on the Montana stage road, has been recovered. ROBBINS DAVISON, the agent, who was severely wounded during his capture, will probably recover.

No Verdict in the Pittsburg Libel Suits.

PITTSBURG, Sept. 13.—In the libel suits brought by J. R. O'NEILL against the Pittsburg *Dispatch* for publishing a full report of a trial in Court, and comments thereon, one of the suits was dismissed by the Court, and in the other the jury failed to agree, standing nine for acquittal and three for conviction.

Railroad Celebration.

ST. LOUIS, Sept. 13.—Quite a number of leading citizens and railroad men left here this afternoon by the Pacific Railroad to celebrate the completion of the road between Leavenworth and Atchison, Kansas, which is in reality an extension of the Pacific Road.

An Acrobat Killed at Freeport, Ill.

CHICAGO, Sept. 13.—One of the GILLIAN brothers, gymnasts, connected with Johnson's Circus, while going through his performance at Freeport, Ill., on Saturday night, missed his hold and fell to the ground, causing injuries which resulted in his death in a few hours after.

The Fall Term at Vassar College.

POUGHKEEPSIE, N. Y., Sept. 13.—The Fall term of Vassar College begins to-morrow. Already about 300 ladies have arrived, and each train brings more.

Fall of a Building in Watertown, N. Y.—Five Men Buried.

UTICA, N. Y., Sept. 13.—A frame building in Watertown, undergoing repairs, fell in this afternoon, and five men were buried beneath the ruins. All were rescued, but one is not expected to recover.

Judge Dent at New-Orleans.

NEW-ORLEANS, Sept. 13.—Judge LEWIS DENT is here.

Suicide in Cincinnati—Jumped from a Window.

CINCINNATI, Sept. 13.—WARREN KENNEDY committed suicide this afternoon by jumping out of the fourth-story window above his store. He died shortly after the fatal leap.

THE PACIFIC COAST.

Close of the California State Fair—Consolidation of Telegraph Companies—A Gang of Incendiaries Broken Up.

SAN FRANCISCO, Sept. 13.—The State Fair closed yesterday, and its success financially was complete.

The Western Union and Atlantic and Pacific States Telegraph Companies have consolidated.

The California Pioneers excursion party leave for the East on Thursday, the 16th inst., in Pullman's palace train, which brings the representatives of the United States Grand Lodge of Odd Fellows from Omaha.

The Central Pacific Railroad Company has succeeded in breaking up the gang of incendiaries banded for the purpose of destroying its fuel, water tanks and stations, in the East Mountains. Among the parties arrested were those who set fire to the snowsheds, near Summit, a few weeks since.

FIRES.

A Block Destroyed in Atlanta, Ga.—A Railroad Depot in Ottawa, Minn., Burned.

ATLANTA, Ga., Sept. 13.—Early on Sunday morning six one-story brick stores on Marietta-street, and the large building known as the Norcross Corner, on the corner of Marietta and Peach-tree streets, were destroyed by fire. The loss is estimated at over $100,000; insurance, $60,000.

CHICAGO, Sept. 13.—The depot of the St. Paul and Sioux Railroad at Ottawa, Minn., was struck by lightning yesterday and burned, together with its contents.

A Paper Mill Burned—Loss $30,000.

SPRINGFIELD, Mass., Sept. 13.—The paper mill of JOHN CARROLL, at Mill River, Berkshire County, was destroyed by fire this morning. Loss $30,000; uninsured.

A Block Burned in Wellsville, Ohio.

PITTSBURG, Penn., Sept. 13.—Early this morning a fire in Wellsville, Ohio, destroyed a block of frame buildings. The loss is $30,000, and the insurance about $9,000. The fire is supposed to have been the work of an incendiary.

Fire in Albany—A Church Burned.

ALBANY, N. Y., Sept. 13.—The First Presbyterian Missionary Chapel on Alexander-street was burned this morning. The loss will amount to $7,000; partially insured.

WASHINGTON.

The New-York Ratification of the Fifteenth Amendment—Connecticut Confederate Treasury Notes—Southern Railroad Claims for Services in the War.

Special Dispatches to the New-York Times.

WASHINGTON, Sept. 13.—In connection with the recent refusal of Governor HOFFMAN to become a party to the alleged movement to defeat the ratification of the Fifteenth Amendment, allusion to which was made in the TIMES a few days since, the following facts should be stated: On ascertaining that the certified resolutions of ratification of the Legislature of New-York were not on file, the Secretary of State addressed a note to Governor HOFFMAN, requesting him to forward them. To this he replied promptly, transmitting the certified copies of the resolutions as passed by the respective Houses. It should be added that the Legislature was remiss in failing to instruct either the Governor or the Secretary of State to transmit certified copies of the resolutions to the State Department, and that therefore the Governor was not remiss in duty because he failed to do so. The evidence of ratification is now on file in the Department.

A DELICATE QUESTION.

A queer case has been submitted to General SPINNER, United States Treasurer, for an opinion. It seems that a litigation is going on in one of the Prussian Courts where the question of consideration turns upon the genuineness of certain Confederate Treasury notes. One party holds that they are counterfeit, while the other maintains that they are genuine, and, therefore, a consideration according to the terms of the contract. A specimen of the notes has been submitted to General SPINNER through Baron GEROLT, the North German Ambassador, for a decision as to whether they are genuine or not. He is of the opinion that the specimen submitted is a genuine issue of the Confederate Treasury, but he declines to have his opinion considered as evidence in the matter. The question now arises, who can give competent evidence of the genuineness of these notes, and, if genuine, what is their market value in Germany?

SOUTHERN RAILROAD CLAIMS.

Some time ago the Danville, Lancaster and Nicholas Turnpike Railroad Company, of Kentucky, presented a claim against the Government for $125,000 for the use of their road by the armies of the United States during the rebellion. Of this claim the validity of $277,000 was established to the satisfaction of the Quartermaster's Department, and in accordance with the rule of the War Department, one-half of this sum, or fifty per cent. of the usual bills, was allowed and paid. The recent claim of the Company was for the difference between this amount and the total of the bill, as originally presented. The question was submitted to the Attorney-General for an opinion, which has just been given. Mr. HOAR takes ground against the Company, and if the opinion should be sustained, the effect will be to save the Treasury many thousands of dollars. The closing sentences of the opinion are as follows:

"This is substantially a claim to be paid for damages to real property, caused by the operations of the war, and if the accounting officer should be of the opinion that the Company has not already received full compensation therefor, I yet do not think it is authorized by existing laws to allow any part of the claim. Claims of this character, when just compensation has not been already made, must be addressed to Congress to be dealt with as on consideration of public duty and public policy it thinks best."

DISTRIBUTION OF COUNTERFEIT PLATES.

The Treasury Department has decided to destroy by the melting process all the counterfeit plates which have been captured by the Treasury detectives since the Government began to issue money, and which now exceed one hundred in number. Not less than eight very fine plates have been captured within the past three months. Two or three will be preserved as specimens.

PERSONAL.

Colonel CAPRON, Commissioner of Agriculture, leaves here to-morrow to attend the New-York State Fair at Elmira.

Commissioner DELANO also leaves to-morrow for a brief absence in Ohio.

A CONTRIBUTION TO THE RAWLINS FUND.

Assistant Attorney-General FIELD to-day received a check for $170, payable to the order of the President, from the Collector of Mobile, as a contribution to the Rawlins Fund from the Government officers in that city.

Dispatches to the Associated Press.

FRACTIONAL CURRENCY.

The amount of fractional currency received at the Treasury Department last week was $810,000; shipments to national banks, $870,000; to the United States Depository at Pittsburg, $80,000. The Treasurer holds as security for circulation $647,500,000, and for public deposits, $18,281,000.

THE UNISSUED TREASURY NOTE TRICK.

The Criminal Court to-day took up the case of JAMES H. A. SHUMAN, indicted for removing papers from the Treasury, in having, on the 20th day of April, 1867, taken eighty papers, printed and stamped, and in part prepared, to be issued on behalf of the United States as circulating notes of the First National Bank, Jersey City, each of the denomination of $100; and also eighty papers of the same, each of the denomination of $50.

Counsel for the prisoner asked a postponement of the case, and presented an affidavit of the accused that an important witness, H. M. TURNER, is absent in Georgia, and that Mrs. ELIZABETH JOHNSON, another important witness, is too sick to be present.

The District-Attorney, Mr. CARRINGTON, with some warmth, argued that the affidavit did not comply with the requirements of the statute, adding that they (the prosecution) expected to prove the witness TURNER was really *part

AVALANCHE LAKE.

A Huge Mountain Slide in the Adirondack Regions.

From the Albany Evening Journal, Sept. 11.

Between two of the highest of the Adirondack Mountains, at the bottom of a crevice a thousand feet or more in depth, precipice walled and gloomy, lies Avalanche Lake. Though thus sunken between Mounts McIntyre and Colden, (incorrectly known as Mount McMartin,) this lake is the most elevated of any waters in our State, probably higher than any lake east of the Pacific ranges—3,000 feet its surface is above tide level. Deep in the gloom of those mighty mountains, yet elevated to the regions of nightly frost, this mountain lake (little known and seldom visited) is famous. Not only for its savage scenery is it, but for the great trap dike, the igneous molten rock that cleaves Mount Colden from summit to base, cutting through it east and west. Once, perhaps, this dike projected like a wall from the ashen gray hypersthene granite of the mountain; now, worn by water and ice for countless ages, it has been sunk a hundred feet into the mountain, and the chasm, 40 or 50 feet wide, with angular blocks of trap rock, ascending step on step, seems a giant's stairway. The dark cliff of Mount Colden, its eastern shore, drops sheer and perpendicular into the water. As you look northward up the lake, Mount Colden, on your right, seems a bare, ghastly rock. Upward from the margin of the water the steep slope is a series of naked granite ledges. Guides will tell you those are "slides," and that that bare and desolate rock was once covered by another mountain of earth, heavily wooded, overshadowing the lake and deepening the gloom below; that first here, then there, loosened by rains and furious storms, piece by piece the upper mountain slid down, till little but that ghastly naked granite remained. The storms beat upon that in vain; they only furrowed its cheeks and gave it a dead grimness, a dried, a bleached appearance. Such is Mount Colden.

Where the Avalanche Lake now is, was once perhaps, only a deep pass, though some hold that it and Lake Colden, at the south of it, were once one sheet, or at least connected by a deep ravine. A slide, a fearful avalanche, rolled down from Mount Colden, closed the channel, threw back the waters, and the lake, avalanche born, was formed. This was an ancient slide; furnished of geologists, for no man saw it, and the trees that grew upon it tell of ages past. A mountain fell to form it, and fifty feet above forty Lake Colden, the new lake stretched in frosty glory elevated above all compeers. Such was black Avalanche Lake, the well-named, when geologists, daring its echoing solitude, first descended it. In the dark chasm of the mountains was the long stillness following the thunders of the past days of avalanches. They rein a sketch of the trap dike on the lake's east shore, as the geologists then saw it, in the State Natural History. It shows a wooded mountain crest, in the bed of the dike itself a growth of trees or bushes, a grassy heap of *debris* at the dike mouth, forest covered. A note says, "It may change." True prophecy. * * * About the middle of August—last past—I had the good fortune to be among the peaks of the Adirondacks, geologizing. We were a party of three, the State botanist, another gentleman, and myself. Our trip, protracted, embraced the climbing of Whiteface (localities of from one mile) first, and afterward in succession the visiting of the Indian Pass, Adirondack Iron Works, Opalescent River and Lake Colden. From Lake Colden we were to ascend Tahawus or Mt. Marcy—the highest mountain of Essex—and, returning to Lake Colden, find our way northward to Avalanche Lake; through it, into the deep forest northward, back to the settlement from which we originally started.

On Friday, Aug. 20, as we were descending Whiteface, we were caught in a terrible storm. The rain was like a thunder shower, but heavy and continuous—our experiences, miserable as they were, have no place here. Suffice it to say that the storm was such as had not occurred for very many years, even there said the mountains. The Ausable rose above its banks, and yellow and foaming, dashed all opposition before it. At least one party in the woods came to the lake's bank, and finding it a crazy, impassable torrent, were compelled to camp there in the storm, without fire, the long dark night—before even an attempt could be made to cross.

The storm clouded, we said, it was not till Monday, the 23d, that we set out for the pass. We struck into the woods at "Blinn's," and everywhere saw marks of the recent storm. It was a glorious tramp, for the sky was bright and clear. We viewed the wondrous Adirondack Pass, saw the ice caverns, chopped last year's ice, gazed up at lofty Wallface, and at last began to descend the Hudson, and labored on down to the deserted village of Adirondack, the Iron Works. Three other parties were already there, come in from other quarters. When, after supper, we compared our experiences and told our destination, that was our astonishment to learn we were told Lost Avalanche Lake no longer existed!

The thing seemed improbable, impossible; yet we listened breathlessly to what the old guide said. "What had happened? How was it? What did he mean?" "That last furious storm had done it. Colden's avalanche had slidden down into the lake!" The "trap dike" was all "cleaned out"—an avalanche, a genuine mighty avalanche, a mountain of trees, rocks and earth, the mountain-top, had rushed on through and over it, across and bridging the lake, and striking the shanty on the opposite side, had dashed up the steep, lofty side of Mt. McIntyre's slope. The lake was cut in twain, two lakes instead of one. One might cross from shore to shore upon the *débris*. Only one party had seen it, and none as yet had explored it. This and more we learned in scarce a minute.

Avalanche Lake as it once was we could not see; but was it no more, and had it ceased to be? Did it deserve another name? Doubly appropriate now the old name; what remains will be Avalanche Lake forever.

The morning of Aug. 27 was a brilliant, cloudless Friday, and found us struggling along the eastern shore of Lake Colden, around that beautiful lake's northern end into the Avalanche Pass. The path was no path, and everything wild and savage to the last degree. Up and down, up and down, over those mossy logs, under those fallen trees, heading on toward or tree as you go. Working through this wood-chaos of tempest-felled trees, held by your torn clothing, and by your heavy knapsack, keeping sight of ten feet down from betwixt the rocks, thus you reach Avalanche Lake. Though breathless and weary, with shoulders aching from heavy knapsacks, our first view, as we cleared the woods, fully repaid us.

The early sunlight gilded the cliffs and slopes of Mt. McIntyre at the west (our left) yet Colden's precipice dropped blackly toward the water. But what was that huge mass of *débris*, that ragged mass of ruins that barred our way northward up the lake? The avalanche!

The lake is strewn with floating timber, barkless, discolored, shivered; the outlet where we are is jammed with a natural raft, a mesh of floatwood.

Disencumbering ourselves of our packs, and the like, we pushed forward to examine the great phenomenon. A moment later and we were picking our way up the *débris*, and, as we ascended, were struck with the singular aggregation of materials which went to make up the avalanche. The most disagreeable and noticeable was a black ooze or cut muck, seemingly half water; a mire in which it was dangerous to step, for it was bottomless. This was probably the light mold or soil that, soaked to a jelly by the storm, slid unctuously first and under all, and caused the great slide. The shattered trees covering the great avalanche had been so dashed and battered that scarce a branch or strip of bark remained on them. This probably was the origin of the tan-bark smell, the odor of tannic acid and decomposing wood which we immediately noticed, and which was very peculiar. The mass of the avalanche, however, was loosened rocks, great huge blocks of the hypersthene granite, and of the trap rock from the sunken dike, scattered among or lost in the heaps of smaller fragments. The avalanche sloped from the mouth of the dike across the lake at an angle of twenty or twenty-five degrees, and the torrent-pouring down the cleft of the mountain had cut deep gullies out through it.

It was a wild savage scene. What an amount of material must have been sunk to have found the bottom of that black lake and formed this dam across it! Truly a dam, for now we notice that the northern half of the lake, cut off, thrown back, has risen. It is true, yet, though it seems to have risen three feet, it is probably only a foot higher.

Clambering up we stood at the entrance of the trap dike. Here the precipice was cleft apart and the great stairway-like dike ascended the mountain between walls at times one hundred feet high. We stood and gazed up with awe at the signs of the late storm, the shivered trees, trunks driven into clefts or resting on the edge of the cliff above. It seemed scarcely possible that up there the avalanche had rushed.

Fatigue was forgotten, and in climbing up into the dike, each fascinating and exploring an hour passed away. It was our privilege to be the first time to examine it, nothing was covered from our eyes; loose rock, earth, bushes, trees—all had been swept away. Miscreagists will envy us our opportunity.

As the sun rose higher and higher we were reminded that we had yet a day's march to make, fifteen or twenty miles northward through the forest, without a path save that made by deer or bear. Some rock specimens and two sketches I secured; then crossing from Mt. Colden to the opposite shore upon the avalanche, we resumed our journey on the wooded rocks beneath Mt. McIntyre.

The way we now were going had been traversed, but once or twice before; the great impediment to travel was the lake. In one place you are compelled to plunge into the chill, dark water and make your way along the base of the precipice some distance ere you reach dry ground again. We found that the raised water of the northern half of the lake had made two such places—there used to be but one. Oh! how cold was the water; how sharp the stones to our feet; we were compelled to carry all our baggage, clothing, etc., over on our head. The water had a brown, peaty color; it had not yet recovered from its troubling by the avalanche. A short swim satisfied me, the splintered floatwood around made me think of snags beneath one scratched, and the water was cramping cold. Leaving adviceably attempt the path we trod, the trail from Lake Colden to Avalanche is nothing compared with the long, rough road from Avalanche to Clear Pond; no trail, merely an old, grown-up" brush-filled cart-road.

Listen to the sharp report of a pistol ere you leave grim Avalanche—hark to the echoes; speak low or each word is repeated by the opposite cliff.

A few more mountain slides, and Avalanche Lake will become Avalanche Pass; to contend, perhaps, for fame with its more famous neighbor, the Adirondack.

VERPLANCK COLVIN.

ALBANY, Sept. 10, 1869.

MINNESOTA POLITICS.

The Republican State Convention—The Nominations and the Platform.

The Minnesota Republican State Convention, which was held in St. Paul on Thursday last, nominated the following ticket: For Governor, HORACE AUSTIN; Lieutenant-Governor, W. H. YALE; Secretary of State, HANS MATTSON; Attorney-General, F. E. E. CORNELL; State Treasurer, EMIL MUNCH; State Auditor, CHAS. MOLLRATH; Clerk of the Court, SIDNEYWOOD HOUGH.

The nomination for Governor was made on the first ballot, the vote standing: Judge AUSTIN, 147; IGNATIUS DONNELLY, 64; L. G. KUERICH, 11. The nomination was made unanimous. Judge AUSTIN was introduced to the Convention, and addressed it as follows:

MR. CHAIRMAN AND GENTLEMEN OF THE CONVENTION: I sincerely thank you for your confidence and generous support, and promise my best endeavors to prove myself worthy of them. I am proud to be placed at the head of the column as the standard bearer of our party—the party of progress and the guardian of liberty. I am the prouder of my success when I remember the personal popularity and public services of the gentleman who has been my chief competitor for the prize. I doubt not that the declaration of principles upon which you shall agree as our party platform will be an embodiment of political wisdom that will command approval. My ideas upon it may be presented to the party through the public Press, after definite information of its character. I trust that the candidates put in nomination to-day, anchored on the declaration of principles and sustained by the history of the party and your cordial support, will march on to certain victory. With good will to all and enmity toward none, and a determination to do complete justice to every section, interest and nation of our young but great, growing and happy State, I again thank you for your confidence and support.

One of the novel incidents of the Convention was the presentation by Rev. C. G. BOWDISH, of some resolutions adopted by the Grand Lodge of Good Templars at Owatonna some months since, declaring in favor of a prohibitory liquor law and "that any political party which shall refuse to aid us forfeits its claim to our support," &c. These resolutions were presented by Mr. BOWDISH, in accordance with the instructions of a committee appointed by the Grand Lodge, asking that they be recognized in the platform and nominations. The Convention declined this modest request. The platform adopted is as follows:

Resolved, That the Republican Party of Minnesota, in convention assembled, reaffirm their devotion to the doctrine of liberty and equal and exact justice to all men; and we therefore demand the immediate adoption of such measures as shall secure to the citizens of this State the benefits of the Fifteenth Amendment to the Constitution of the United States.

Resolved, That the retrenchment and economy inaugurated by the Republican Party in the public affairs, which have so signally characterized the Press Republican Administration in the conduct of public affairs, redeem our pledges to the public and demand their cordial approval.

Resolved, That the management of our State affairs under Republican policy has been marked by the fidelity to principle and true economy which has given to our State credit and honor, and we therefore believe that the true interests of the State are to be found in maintaining the Republican Party in power.

Resolved, That we believe all forms of repudiation of the National debt are a reproach to our country, and that the national honor demands payment of that indebtedness in accordance with the letter and spirit of the laws under which it was contracted.

Resolved, That the relations of the United States with other nations should be so adjusted in respect to the legal status of our naturalized citizens toward the Governments in allegiance to which they were born, that a citizen of the United States shall be recognized and protected by this Government as citizens of the United States as fully as if they were native-born citizens of the United States.

Resolved, That the construction of a Northern Pacific Railway is imperatively demanded by the best interests of the entire country, and that to that end a wise policy dictates that this enterprise should receive liberal aid from the United States.

A Brutus in Humble Life.

The *Evening Post* yesterday says: "ALBERT G. DRECKER is the watchman of the Passaic River drawbridge on the New-York and Newark Railroad, whose business it is to see that the draw is closed upon the approach of the trains. On Friday afternoon last, just before a passenger train was to pass the bridge, the draw was open and Mr. DRECKER began to close it. The train was not yet in sight at this moment, but the whistle was heard in the distance, and that no time should be lost in putting the bridge in its proper position. While engaged in closing the draw, a little son of Mr. DRECKER, 10 years old, fell from the bridge into the deep water below. To save the child's life would be an easy matter, and a determination to do so now saw the train thundering along the track, and knew that the rescue of his boy would involve the destruction of the train. What was he to do?

We may well suppose it was a moment of supreme agony. His child was drowning before his eyes, and its life could only be purchased at the loss of many other lives that were in his hands. God mercifully spare us from the bitter anguish of such a trial as was forced upon DRECKER! He stood by his duty, the bridge was closed, and the train passed safely over it—but the boy was drowned. Little did any passenger in that train dream at what a fearful struggle between a sense of duty and the natural promptings of the human heart the safe passage of the bridge had been secured.

Such is the story of ALBERT G. DRECKER. Historians and poets have told us

"How well Horatius kept the bridge
In the brave days of old,"

but the Jersey railroad servant "kept the bridge" at a sacrifice more heroic than the Roman Captain. And what remains? DRECKER is a poor man; his position in life is an humble one, and, while his loss is irreparable, his noble conduct may be rewarded. The railway company owed him a heavy debt; the passengers on that Friday afternoon train should deem it a privilege to contribute to raise a monument to the child, to fitly commemorate the deed, and the Press throughout the land should let his name be known everywhere.

Cause of the Death of Hon. John Bell.

From the Nashville (Tenn.) Union, Sept. 11.

An announcement in Thursday morning's issue prepared the public for an event, which, from the declining health of the venerable statesman for more than two years past, might have been anticipated at any time. A dispatch from Cumberland Iron Works, shortly after noon yesterday, brought intelligence that JOHN BELL died at 2 o'clock A. M. on that day. About three weeks since Mr. BELL became the subject of a fever which assumed a typhoid type. His nervous system had for some years been greatly weakened, compelling his retirement from active pursuits, and under this attack his vital powers gave way, and he expired from suffocation caused by an accumulation of mucus in the air-passages. Thus died the "foremost man" that Tennessee has ever produced, and whose superior as a statesman the nation has had few, if any.

New Public Building to be Erected in Harlem.

The East Side Association are about to erect, on the southeasterly corner of Third-avenue and Eighty-sixth-street, a large building, which will add greatly to the improvements now going on in the upper section of the City, east of Broadway. The material of which the edifice is to be composed is of brick. The front (of brown stone) will be, on Third-avenue, 75 feet, and the building is to extend eastwardly, parallel with Eighty-sixth-street, 125 feet. The height will be four stories. On the southwesterly end of the building there is to be a square cupola, which, owing to the altitude of the ground in this locality, will be admirably calculated for astronomical observations, for which purpose the Association intend to fit it up. On the first floor there are to be three fine stores, fronting on Third-avenue, and on Eighty-sixth-street two banks, (one a national and the other a savings institution,) both of which have been chartered under the auspices of the Association. The third and fourth stories will be used as a library and reading-room, for the use of the members of the Association, who are now very numerous. The second story will be a large hall, suitable for public meetings, concerts, &c., and will comfortably seat 1,000 people. The plans of the building are already drawn, and the work of erection is to be commenced forthwith. The building will be completed before the Winter season shall have closed. The cost of the edifice will be about $250,000. The East Side Association was incorporated in 1866. It was organized with a view to the improvement of that part of the City lying north of Fifty-ninth-street and east of the Central Park, and, by discussion and comparison of views among its members, to promote generally the welfare of that portion of the City and its inhabitants. The officers of the Association are: President, CHARLES CRARY; Vice-President, GEORGE W. BEALS; Secretary, ALEXANDER THAIN; Treasurer, ABRAHAM QUACKENBUSH, Jr.

Suicide of a Prisoner.

Yesterday morning it was discovered that ROBERT BARRY, who was arrested in Yonkers on Saturday last for violating the person of his young daughter, and committed to the White Plains Jail, had hanged himself to the bars of his cell.

Fire at Hunter's Point—Eleven Horses Burned—Losses $50,000.

At about 12:30 o'clock yesterday the milk stable of Mr. BOWDOR, at Hunter's Point, was totally destroyed by fire. A load of hay being taken through the gateway came in contact with a jet of gas which set fire to it. The flames spread rapidly, and soon the stables and their contents were in ruins. Too fire extended to Mr. MCMAHON's stables, and they also were destroyed. In BOWDOR's stable there were six horses, in MCMAHON'S stable there were five, all of which were burned, the celebrated mare Mary being among the number. This animal originally cost Mr. MCMAHON $11,000. The total loss is estimated at $50,000.

YOUNG MEN'S CHRISTIAN ASSOCIATION.

What the Brooklyn Association has Done—What is Proposed to Do—The New Building Project—Friendly Relations with the Churches.

The Brooklyn Young Men's Christian Association is to have a new building. People who imagine that Brooklyn is a small, one-horse town, a mere adjunct of the City of New-York, containing no progressive men and little aggressive spirit, know very little about it; in fact, cannot have seen it. It is, indeed, what it is called, "the City of Churches," and is becoming more so every day. It has its Academy of Music, which, in the course of the year, is really the Academy of almost everything musical, dramatic, educational, artistic, political, moral and religious. It has its Mercantile Library, as beautiful and ornate a Gothic structure as there is in America. It has its Long Island Historical Society, with an interesting library, reading-room, and fortnightly meetings, with valuable contributions to history, art and science. It has its Art Association, second in spirit to none in the country. Its Packer and Polytechnic Institutions of learning, and myriads of other private and public schools in every branch of English and classical literature. It has its churches and its ministers, both known the world over.

Among its preachers who are known outside its own limits, are Rev. Dr. Henry Ward Beecher, of Plymouth Church; Rev. Dr. Joseph T. Duryea, of the Classon-avenue Presbyterian Church; Rev. Dr. R. S. Storrs, of the Church of the Pilgrims; Rev. Mr. Talmage, of the Central Presbyterian Church; Rev. Leonard W. Bacon, of the New-England Church. E. D.; Rev. Dr. T. L. Cuyler, of the Lafayette-avenue Presbyterian Church; Rev. A. P. Putnam, of the First Unitarian Church; Bishop Littlejohn, of the Diocese of Long Island; Rev. Dr. Schenck, of St. Ann's Church, and hosts of others, both richly learned and eloquent. Then it has its Prospect Park, growing in beauty and value every year. Its cemeteries are the common property of the Metropolis. Its streets are wide, and with the improvements now in progress under the auspices of the Water and Sewerage Board, will in a short time be among the finest and cleanest of any city in the world. Besides all these and many other features which go to making Brooklyn one of the most desirable places of residence in the neighborhood of the Metropolis, there is what is of most importance to its young men, and not a few of its young women, the Brooklyn Young Men's Christian Association, duly incorporated and in vigorous working order. Rev. Dr. DURYEA, himself a young man, is to deliver the inaugural address for the Fall and Winter campaign of the Association, at its rooms, corner of Fulton-avenue and Gallatin-place, this evening. This has been so far, excepting perhaps the Chicago Association, the most vigorous Young Men's organization in America. For years it has grown from its little meeting in a Church lecture-room to a vast and useful body, seeking out a site on which to erect a building which shall have under its roof a lecture-room large enough to meet all the demands of Brooklyn, and yet not interfere with the reading-room, committee-rooms, meeting-rooms, social-rooms, amusement-rooms, class-rooms, studies, and a row of first-class stores—a building which they intend shall be creditable to the Christian spirit of the city and honorable to the cause of religion, who will furnish many of the facilities needed to enable young men, after business hours, to enjoy, to entertain, to enlighten, to elevate and to refine themselves, or, as Rev. Mr. TALMAGE said on a recent occasion, "to make themselves stronger and more useful in this world." This evening will undoubtedly unfold the plans of the Executive Committee for the beginning of this movement. Dr. DURYEA is President of the Association; he knows what it has done, and what it desires to do, and he is aided by the powerful cooperation of the leading ministers of Brooklyn, who have all over the City. Rev. Dr. SCHENCK and Rev. Mr. TALMAGE a month or two ago, at a meeting in Plymouth Church, asserted their confidence in the Association and its work, on the ground that it had saved hundreds of young men, it now saw that it was made them more useful in their church relations, and that the young men most active about the Association were likely to be most active about the Churches. The plans for immediate work for the coming Winter contemplate several courses of lectures, concerts, sermons, and the weekly monthly and fortnightly meeting of the Association. Meantime there is a sharp look out for a central site for the new building. The spirit of the churches is so favorable to the work of the Association that when the appeal is made, there will be no difficulty in obtaining from that source a boundant income with which to carry the movement to its consummation. In addition to this there is a sufficient number of private Christian ladies and gentlemen of large means who stand ready to make handsome contributions as soon as the appeal reaches them in business shape. Rev. Dr. DURYEA's address to-night will be of service to all who desire to help on the Association in its undertaking.

The Alleged Embezzlements in the Thirty-Second Internal Revenue District—Examination Before Commissioner White.

The examination into the case of SHERIDAN SHOOK, H. B. MATTESON, J. P. ABRAHAMS and W. E. BOARDMAN, charged with having embezzled public moneys while acting as officers of Internal Revenue in the Thirty-second Collection District, was commenced before United States Commissioner WHITE, yesterday afternoon. At the commencement of the proceedings Assistant District-Attorney JACKSON gave a statement of the charge made against the accused parties, mentioning that Assessor CLEVELAND had made an affidavit on information and belief setting forth that the four defendants had suppressed and extorted money from the firm of ALEXANDER & CO., under color of the law. He said that the alleged offence was technically known as embezzlement.

Mr. *John P. Cleveland* testified: I am Assessor of Internal Revenue for the Thirty-second District; I was appointed to the district on the 1st of May last; I made the complaint against Messrs. Shook, Matteson, Boardman, and Abrahams; Joshua F. Baily is the present Collector in the Thirty-Second District; Sheridan Shook was his predecessor; (a check was shown to witness;) I have seen the check before; I saw it for the first time something like two weeks ago; it was brought to me by one of my Assistant Assessors, Mr. Colgate; he is not here; he is sick at the Everett House; my assistant told me he got it from J. B. Alexander & Co.; I did not send him for it; I don't think any person sent him for it. The direct examination of Mr. CLEVELAND was completed at this point of the testimony, after which the case was adjourned until Wednesday next at 2 o'clock.

Fires in the City.

The dying establishment of A. DUMONT, at No. 680 Broadway, was damaged by fire yesterday morning to the amount of $300; insured. The fire was caused by some clothing which had been cleaned with benzine, and caught fire.

The restaurant of PETER MINCK, at No. 102 West-street, was damaged to the extent of $100, some woodwork in the kitchen having caught fire from a gas burner.

Soon after 2 A. M. yesterday a fire occurred in the sub-cellar of the looking-glass manufactory of WHITEHORN BROS., No. 124 Mercer-street. It was soon extinguished. Loss on stock, by fire and water, $6,000; insured for $42,500 by City companies.

Juvenile Burglars.

Detective MCKEEVER, of the Fourteenth, and arrested JOHN BURNS, THOMAS ENGLISH, EBENEZER WILLIAMS and WALTER WYNKOOP, all boys of tender age, on Sunday evening, they having been detected in the act of leaving the premises No. 12 Howard-street, with a small quantity of broken. They had forced their way into the building. They were committed to the different Asylums for vagrant children.

The Panel Game.

MOLLIE SMALL was arrested yesterday charged with having a hand in the robbery of CHRISTOPHER GREENE, of Georgia, of $600, which had been perpetrated by what is known as the "panel game." The complaint was afterward withdrawn and the woman discharged.

The Wallabout Improvement.

At last the Brooklyn City Gas Light Company have laid gas pipes and erected lamps on both sides of the new extension over the Wallabout, from Flushing-avenue to the foot of Clymer-street, and on Saturday night they were lighted. The Commissioners have been rather unfortunate in the matter of a bridge over the Wallabout Canal. This structure is neither strong nor graceful, and is not such as to enlist the confidence of passengers over it, in cars at any rate. This improvement connects the Eastern and Western Districts of Brooklyn so as to save nearly, if not wholly, three-quarters of a mile travel. In addition to this, a wide canal is being dredged out, which runs up from the Wallabout Bridge to the Naval Hospital, by at the back of the Naval Hospital grounds, Howe-street, a distance of more than a quarter of a mile. This gives a water frontage which will greatly enhance the value of Williamsburg property in that immediate region, as lumber, coal, iron, machinery, and manufactures of all kinds, can be taken there, and goods shipped there for elsewhere. The Hunter's Point and Greenpoint Railroad cars will run from Kent-avenue, at the foot of Clymer-street, over the new Washington-avenue extension, giving all who have not hitherto understood what the Wallabout Improvement means, a thoroughly plain and comprehensive explanation of the fact that it means getting nearer to the City Hall, or getting to it in a shorter time than before, and many other places as well as the City Hall.

FAT BOILING IN THE CITY.

The Fat-Boiling Establishments and the New-York Rendering Company—Arguement Before the Board of Health.

A special meeting of the Board of Health was held yesterday afternoon, President LINCOLN in the chair, to hear counsel on behalf of the "New-York Rendering Company," who claim exemption from the ordinance passed by the Board a few weeks ago directing fat-boiling establishments below One Hundred and Tenth-street to cease operations after the 1st proximo. The members of the Board present were Messrs. LINCOLN, CRANE, STONE, MANNIERE, BRENNAN and SWINBURNE.

Mr. BLISS, counsel for the Board, in opening the argument, took the position that the ordinance of the Board was a general ordinance, applicable to all fat-boiling establishments, not excluding the Rendering Company. The Board might rescind the ordinance, if they liked, before the time fixed for it to take effect, or they might grant a special permit for the Rendering Company to carry on their business after October, but as the ordinance stood, it embraced all fat-boiling establishments, including that of the New-York Rendering Company.

Mr. A. J. VANDERPOEL and Mr. CHAS. SPENCER, on behalf of the Rendering Company, claimed that the testimony previously taken in this case proved conclusively that the nuisance complained of did not arise from their establishment at the foot of Thirty-eighth-street. The Company had spent $100,000 in carrying out the suggestions of the Board to conduct their business in a manner that should be entirely inoffectionable. He believed they had succeeded. If they could suggest any other improvements they were willing to adopt them, but he did not deem it fair or right for the Board to make their business so onerous and expensive that the Company would be compelled to give up their contract and sue the City for damages. The Company had entered into a contract with the City; a pier had been assigned them at the foot of Thirty-eighth-street to carry on the business, and although the City doubtless had a right to remove them to another pier, either on the North or East River, yet there was no reason to suppose that any other location would be less objectionable than the present one. It was admitted on all hands that these dead horses and other offal had got to be disposed of in some way, and the question was whether it could be done in any way that would be less objectionable than that practiced by the Rendering Company. If, in the opinion of the Rendering Company, they resolved themselves into two questions, and it was on those questions that they came here to-day to be heard. First, whether the evidence taken does not prove conclusively that the Rendering Company, as now conducted, is not injurious to the public health; and second, the legal question whether the Board had a right to pass an ordinance interfering with the contract of the Company with the City; whether the law granting the Board power to do this was not *ex post facto* law so far as the Rendering Company is concerned. On the first question Mr. SPENCER proceeded to read portions of the testimony (already published in the TIMES) that was taken before Mr. HASKEY by order of the Board, going to show that the manner of disposal of offal practiced by the Rendering Company was such as to exclude all others, and that the establishment was in no respect a nuisance. In arguing the case he took the position that the business done by the Rendering Company had to be done somewhere and by somebody; but if it had to be done within our own limits, for neither New-Jersey, Kings County nor Westchester would be likely to submit to our crowding on to their boundaries what we claimed to be a nuisance. Therefore since it must be done, and done here, what was to be gained by the Board of Health stopping the operations of the Company?

He claimed that the Company was the right arm of the Board of Health; it disposed of the offal of the City, which required to be removed for the protection of the public health, and it did the work in the speediest and safest and least objectionable manner the appliances of modern science enabled it to be done. On the second question he claimed, as a matter of law, that since the contract of the Rendering Company was made with the City before the creation of the Board of Health, none of its provisions could be imperiled by any ordinance of said Board, without a violation of the Constitution, which prohibits the enactment of *ex post facto* laws.

Mr. VANDERPOEL followed Mr. SPENCER in a few remarks in which he claimed that the nuisance complained of arose from the fat-boiling establishments in the vicinity of Thirty-eighth-street, and not from that belonging to the Rendering Company.

At the close of Mr. VANDERPOEL's argument the Board adjourned to 3 P. M. to-day, when counsel for the Board will be heard on the other side.

CITY GOVERNMENT.

Meeting of the Board of Assistant Aldermen—Information Called for—A Question of Law.

The Board of Assistant Aldermen met at 1 o'clock P. M. yesterday, Mr. MONAGHAN in the Chair.

Mr. PINCKNEY offered a resolution directing the Comptroller to furnish copies of all bills for work done on the Manual of 1868. It was referred to the Committee on Finance.

Resolutions to rebuild Piers Nos. 20, 25, and 89, North River, were read.

Mr. PINCKNEY said that the lessees of these piers were bound to keep them in repair, and not the City.

Mr. GIBNEY called for the reading of section 86 of the charter, showing that the City had the power to expend money for the purpose.

Mr. PINCKNEY had no doubt about that, but claimed that the lessees should expend the money and not the City.

The resolutions were adopted.

A large number of resolutions, making donations to pay assessments, and directing the repaving of streets, were adopted, and the Board then adjourned to Thursday next.

Board of Aldermen.

The Board met at 2 P. M. yesterday, and after appointing a committee of three to receive the Harvard crew, adjourned to Thursday next.

Award of Contracts in the Croton Department.

Yesterday bids were opened in the Croton Department for cast-iron pipes, &c., for the high service reservoir at Carmansville, and contracts awarded as follows: 2,200 feet twenty-inch pipe to the Camden Iron Works at $75 per ton; six-inch pipe at $1 40 per foot, and four-inch at 93 cents per foot to the same bidders.

Messrs. MCKINLEY & SHACK obtained the contract for ten tons stop-cock covers at $60 per ton.

The Board of Police Surgeons.

Yesterday afternoon the Board of Police Surgeons held a meeting at Police Headquarters. Drs. HIRAM POOLER and O. W. ARMSTRONG, the Assistants at Police Headquarters, were dismissed, and Drs. WM. J. DOWDS and JOHN G. FRASER were appointed in their stead.

The New Brooklyn Fire Department.

At length the Brooklyn Fire Department is about to go into active operation. To-day the Commissioners will issue a statement to the public, in which they will review the obstacles they have had to encounter. They set forth that among the obstacles there were the dilapidated condition of the old buildings and the worthlessness of the apparatus. They also allude to the disappointment they met with in the failure of the Allerton Iron Company to carry out their contract in furnishing tenders. They describe the condition of the hose as it fell into their hands; much of it, they say, was falling to pieces from corrosion and neglect. Hereafter they intend to have the hose constantly taken care of. They have established depots at convenient points where coal and wood will be kept in quantities equal to any demand, the economical use of the fuel being secured by fixing responsibility upon proper persons. There will be thirteen Engine Companies, ten of which will be in the Western and three in the Eastern district. There will be six truck companies, three in each district. Each Engine Company will have one foreman, one engineer, one driver, one stoker and five firemen. Each truck company will consist of one foreman, one driver and seven laddermen. The total number of men in the Department will be 171. The salaries have been fixed as follows: Engineer, $1,800; Assistant and Chief Engineer, $3,000; Assistant District Engineer, $1,200; Foremen, $1,000; Engineers, $1,000; drivers, $900; stokers, $600; firemen and stokemen, $700; bell-ringers, $1,000; superintendent of horses, $2,000; superintendent of repair yard, $1,200; foreman harness department, $1,000. All the preliminary examinations have been made, and the appointments will all be completed in ample time to set the machine in motion on a day to be named within a day or two.

THE LATE HENRY KEHP.

The Millionaire's Will—All his Property Distributed Among his Connections.

The following is the will of the late HENRY KEEP, who left property worth about $4,000,000:

I, HENRY KEEP, of the City of New-York, do hereby make, publish and declare this my last will and testament, in manner and form as follows:

First—I order and direct that all my just debts and funeral expenses be paid as soon after my decease as can conveniently be done.

Second—I give, devise and bequeath to my beloved wife, EMMA A. KEEP, my dwelling-house and lot, known as No. 681 Fifth-avenue, in the City of New-York; also the three lots of land adjoining said dwelling-house, fronting on Forty-eighth-street, being the first three lots on the north side of said street east of Fifth-avenue; also the balance of purchase money due me from ANN ELIZA THOMPSON on account of the sale by me to her of the lot of land on the north side of Forty-eighth-street, immediately adjoining the lots herein by me given to her, the deed of which lot has been left with J. E. WILLIAMS, President of the Metropolitan National Bank, in escrow; also all my furniture, gold or silver plate, all my paintings and articles appertaining to my dwelling-house; also all my horses, carriages and harness; also the twelve lots of land situate on the Fifth-avenue, on the westerly side thereof, and on Fifty-first and Fifty-second streets, being 200 feet and 10 inches on said avenue, and 150 feet on each of said streets, and being the premises purchased by me of ERNEST KETCHER, to have and to hold all hereby given, devised and bequeathed to my said wife, EMMA A. KEEP, her heirs, executors, administrators and assigns, according to the nature and quality of the estate, forever.

Third—I give and bequeath to my daughter, EMMA GERTRUDE KEEP, 5,000 shares of the preferred capital stock of the Chicago and Northwestern Railroad Company, representing the par value of $500,000.

Fourth—I give, devise and bequeath to my sister, MARY KEENON, the two farms in the town of Adams, County of Jefferson, State of New-York, now occupied by her, being the farms purchased by me; the one of JUDITH FOX and the other of A. H. BARNEY; and also the sum of $10,000 to have and to hold the same to her, her heirs, executors, administrators and assigns, according to the nature and quality of the estate, forever.

Fifth—I give and bequeath to my sister, MARTHA FULLER, the sum of $200,000.

Sixth—I give and bequeath to LOUIS P. COOPER, sister of my said wife, the sum of $100,000; to ELMIRA D. MURDY, another sister of my said wife, the sum of $100,000; to ROSWELL P. FLOWER, another sister of my said wife, the sum of $100,000.

Seventh—I give and bequeath to my wife, EMMA A. KEEP, and HOWELL COOPER, FREDERICK MURDY and ROSWELL P. FLOWER, the sum of $100,000 in trust, that they may invest the same in such manner as they shall deem safe, and pay over the income thereof half yearly, or as often as the same shall become due, to MARY M. LANCE, another sister of my said wife, for and during her natural life, and upon her death to distribute and pay over the principal of such trust fund and any unappropriated income made and among her then living lawful issue; the issue of any deceased child of here to take by representation the share the parent would have been entitled to if then living. In case any of the sisters of said MARY M. LANCE be living at the time of such distribution I then order and direct that the sisters aforesaid or the survivor of them hold the portion of such infant issue until the arrival of such issue at full age, in trust, and to apply the income thereof to the use of such issue until such arrival at full age, and then to pay over the said portion such issue, and any unappropriated income of such portion. And I further will that in case said MARY M. LANCE dis, leaving no lawful issue her surviving, that then, upon her death, the said trustees pay over the principal of such trust fund and any unappropriated income made and among such persons as may then be my heirs at law, in equal shares, share and share alike.

Eighth—It is my will that the legacies hereinbefore given be paid my executrix within six months after my decease; and I order and direct that my executrix shall have the option of paying one-half of any of the above-named legacies in any railroad bonds that I may own at the time of my death, estimating such bonds at par.

Ninth—All the rest, residue and remainder of my estate, both real and personal, of every nature and description whatsoever, and wherever situated, I give, devise and bequeath to my wife, EMMA A. KEEP, to have and to hold the same to her, her heirs, executors, administrators and assigns, according to the nature and quality of the estate, forever.

Tenth—I hereby nominate, constitute and appoint my said wife, EMMA A. KEEP, sole executrix of this my last will and testament; and hereby revoking all and any former will or wills by me at any time heretofore made, I declare this and this only to be my last will and testament.

In witness whereof I have hereunto set my hand and seal this 8th day of July, in the year 1869. HENRY KEEP.

Signed, sealed, published and declared by the above-named testator as and for his last will and testament, in the presence of us who, at his request and in his presence and in the presence of each other, have hereunto subscribed our names as witnesses. MARTIN L. SYKES, Jr., of the town of Eastchester, Westchester County, N. Y. W. C. WETMORE, Fordham, N. Y.

NEW GERMAN HOSPITAL.

Opening of the Fourth-avenue Institution—Speeches of Ex-Mayor Gunther and Dr. Krackowizer—How the Subscriptions were Raised.

The new German Hospital, on the corner of Fourth-avenue and Seventy-seventh-street, a description of which has already been published in the TIMES, was formally opened yesterday for the reception of patients. At 3 o'clock in the afternoon about fifty ladies and gentlemen assembled in the dormitory of the first floor, and, after inspecting the building, they were addressed by Ex-Mayor GUNTHER, President of the Board of Directors, and Dr. KRACKOWIZER, Chief Surgeon. The Ex-Mayor briefly said that after nine years of effort the directors of the new German Hospital were able to open it for public use. It had been built by the voluntary subscriptions of American and German citizens. The surgeons who were to have the charge of the institution had been selected for their ability and experience, and would no doubt manage its affairs satisfactorily.

Dr. KRACKOWIZER followed with

different from Saturday afternoon, and buyers of Lake Shore were supplied below the quotation in our last paper. The New-York Bonds improved on the opening sales, the highest figure for Central being 105 ⅌ cent., from which the sales subsequently receded to 209½ ⅌ cent. On the Miscellaneous list Pacific Mail fell off at one time below 76 ⅌ cent. In Southern State Bonds there was business in New Tennessees at 53 ⅌ cent., and in Old North Carolinas at 47 ⅌ cent. The North Carolina so-called "Special Tax" Bonds sold at 53⅛@51⅞@53¼ ⅌ cent.

After the late Board the following quotations were made in the Long Room and on the Street, as compared with Saturday night. The Railways closed a little better than the Second Board Sales.

	Saturday.	Monday.
United States 10-40s	110⅞	110¾
United States 5-20s of 1862	122¼	121¾
United States 5-20s of 1867	120⅝	120¾
American Gold Coin	138⅞	138⅞
Bills on London, 60 days	109⅝	109¾
New Bonds of Tennessee	53	53
Virginia Bonds, old	55⅞	55⅞
Missouri Bonds	87⅞	87¾
North Carolina Bonds, new	47⅞	47
New-York Central	204¾	204⅞
Reading Railway	96⅞	96⅞
Chicago and Rock Island	111⅞	112⅜
Northwest Common	60	60⅜
Northwest Preferred	69⅞	69⅞
Pacific Mail Company	77⅞	76⅞
St. Paul Preferred	85⅞	86⅞
St. Paul Common	76	76⅞
Ohio and Mississippi	31⅞	32
Hudson River	188⅞	184
Lake Shore	102	102⅜
Wabash	78⅞	78⅞
Erie	37⅞	39⅞

The following bids were made for the various Public Funds of the United States at the close of business:

6 ⅌ c. registered, 1881	121	5-20 coupons, n. i., 1868	119⅞
6 ⅌ c. coupons, 1881	121⅞	5-20 coupons, 1867	119⅞
5-20 registered, 1862	121	5-20 coupons, 1869	119⅞
5-20 coupons, 1862	121¼	10-40 registered	110⅞
5-20 coupons, 1864	121	10-40 coupons	110⅞
5-20 coupons, 1865	121⅞	6s Currency	109⅞

And the following for the State Bonds:

Ill. Canal bonds, 1870	100	Louis. 6s, levee bonds	94
Ill. coupon 6s, 1877	101	California 7s	120½
Ill. coupon 6s, 1879	101	Connecticut 6s	92½
Ill. war loan	100	Rhode Island 6s	99
Indiana 5 ⅌ cent.	98⅞	Alabama 5s	62
Michigan 6 ⅌ c., 1872	98	Alabama 8s	70
Michigan 5 ⅌ c., 1878	86	N. Y. reg. bounty loan	109
Tennessee 6s, ex coup.	61	N. Y. coup. bounty loan	109
Tennessee 6s, new b'ds	53⅞	N. Y. 7s, canal 1'p	70.101
Virginia 6s, ex coup.	56	N. Y. 6s, canal 1'p	70.101
Virginia 6s, new b'ds	55⅞	N. Y. 6s, canal 1'p	75.102
Georgia 7s, new b'ds	90	N. Y. 6s, canal 1'p	75.102
North Carolina 6s	35	N. Y. 6s, canal 1'p	78.102
N. Carolina, new b'ds	53	N. Y. 6s, canal 1'p	77.101
Missouri 6s	86⅞	N. Y. 6s, canal 1'p	78.101

And the following for the City Bank Stocks:

New-York	130	Bank of the Republic	119
Manhattan	140	Bank of North Am.	100
Merchants'	128	Irving	113
Mechanics'	140	Metropolitan	140
Union	120	People's	100
America	143	Market	124
City	200	Shoe and Leather	146
Phenix	108⅞	Corn Exchange	132
North River	105	Continental	108
Tradesmen's	150	St. Nicholas	113
Butchers' & Drovers'	126	Importers' & Trad.	140
Seventh Ward	125	Pacific	170
Ninth of Nineteen	115⅞	Mechanics' Bank	115⅞
Commerce	128	Eleventh Ward	100
Ocean	96	Oriental	100
American Exchange	117	Gold Exchange	140
Chatham	100	Bank of Broker'g Ass.	108

And the following for the Railway Mortgages:

N. Y. Cen. 6s, R. Est.	97	Gt. West. 2d, 1893	81
N. Y. Cen. Cons'n.	87	Cal. & Or. Ext.	96
Erie 7s, 1st ind., 1875	94	Chic. & Ill. J. 1st	90
Erie 7s, 2d ind., 1877	96	Chic., Rk. I. & Pac.	94⅞
Erie 7s, 4th ind., 1880	82½	Morris & Essex 1st	99
R., H. Y. & Erie 1st, '77	83	Morris & Essex 2d	91
Hud. R. 7s, 1st, S. F.	108	Clev. & Tol. S. F.	108
Hud. R. 7s, 2d, S. F.	105	N. J. Cen. 2d	100
Mich. So. 7 ⅌ c., 1st	92½	N. J. Cen., New Bs.	90⅞
Mich. S. & N. I. 7s	92	Mil. & St. P. & C. 1st	100
Pac. R. 7s, guar. by Mo.	90	Pitts. Ft. W. & C. 2d	91
Ill. Cen. 7 ⅌ c., 1870	119⅞	Pitts., Ft. W. & C. 3d	86
Alton & T. H. 1st	92⅞	Clev. & Pitts. Con. S. F.	92⅞
Alt. & T. H. 2d, Pref.	89⅞	Cleve. & Pitts. 4th	72⅞
Alt. & T. H. 2d, Inc.	78	Chic. & Alton 1st	93⅞
Chic. & N. W. S. F.	90	Chic. & Alton Inc.	90
Chic. & N. W. Int. Bs.	89	Ohio & Miss 1st	92
Chic. & N. W. 1st	100	Ohio & Miss 2d	86
Han. & St. Jo. L. C.	108	Mil. & St. P. 1st, 7 G.	91
Lack. & Western Bs.	90	Mil. & St. P. 1st	91⅞
Del., Lack. & W. 1st	98	Mil. & St. P. L.&M. d.	85
Tol. & Wab. 2d	70	Chic. & Mil. 1st	87
Tol. & W. Equip.	78	Col. Chic. & Ind. 1st	83
Gt. West. 1st, 1888	84		

UNITED STATES TREASURY, Sept. 13, 1869.

General balance yesterday	$65,961,332 78
Gold receipts	711,486 36
Gold payments	132,490 81
Gold balance	79,346,231 66
Currency receipts	438,142 20
Currency payments	1,112,646 19
Currency balance	3,781,719 29
General balance	66,764,765 03
Customs—Included in gold receipts	575,000 00

PHILADELPHIA STOCK BOARD—Sept. 13.

Reported by Telegraph to Messrs. Smith, Randolph & Co.

	Bid.	Asked.
City 6s, Old	97	
City 6s, New	101¼	101¾
Camden and Amboy	121	121½
Pennsylvania Central	57	57⅛
Reading	46⅞	46⅞
Lehigh Valley	56⅞	56⅞
Catawissa Preferred	36⅞	36⅞
Philadelphia and Erie	30⅞	30⅞
Northern Central	48	49
Lehigh Navigation	36⅞	36⅞
Lehigh Gold Loan	97½	97⅞

The managers of the Erie Road sent in to the Committee of the Stock Exchange a statement of their funded debt, of which only $4,837,000 is convertible into Common Stock, and also a pledge that none of their numerous leases will be capitalized without thirty days' notice to the Stock Exchange, under the rule adopted last Winter. Notice has also been given by the Farmers' Trust, that the certificates of stock in the names in which they now stand will be duly countersigned and registered, without waiting for the reopening of the transfer books on the 12th October after the annual election. Under these assurances the Managing Committee will to-morrow report to the Stock Exchange that the Common and Preferred Stocks of the Erie Road be hereafter called for official dealings at the Board. The Common Stock sold on the Street this afternoon at 39⅞ cent.

BANKING AND FINANCIAL.

☞ THE KANSAS PACIFIC RAILWAY LOAN.—Secured by a Land Grant of Three Millions of Acres in Kansas and Colorado, a FIRST MORTGAGE upon the proposed extension of the great Kansas Pacific Railway from Sheridan, Kansas, to Denver, Colorado, and a mortgage upon the road now in successful operation for 437 miles, and *earnings more than enough to pay the interest on this new loan.* This loan runs thirty years; pays seven per cent.; Principal and Interest PAYABLE IN GOLD. There is no better investment in the market. For Maps, Pamphlets and Circulars, address DABNEY, MORGAN & Co., No. 53 Exchange-place, and M. K. JESUP & Co., No. 12 Pine-st., New-York.

☞ GEORGE OPDYKE & CO.,
BANKERS,
No. 25 Nassau-st.,
offer for sale the following desirable securities:

NEW-YORK AND OSWEGO MIDLAND RAILROAD first mortgage 7 per cent. Bonds, free of Government tax. Principal and interest payable in gold. Price, par and accrued interest in currency.

MOBILE AND MONTGOMERY RAILROAD, first mortgage, 8 per cent. bonds. Price, 85 and accrued interest.

MISSOURI VALLEY RAILROAD, first mortgage, 7 per cent. GOLD BONDS. Price, 92½ and accrued interest in currency.

BONDS of the COUNTY OF LEAVENWORTH, Kansas, 10 per cent. free of tax, strongly guaranteed. Price, par and accrued interest.

ALSO, 7 per cent. Bonds of the CITY OF OSWEGO.

The attention of investors is invited to these well secured bonds, and upon application full information will be furnished.

☞ FIRST MORTGAGE LAND GRANT BONDS of Lake Superior and Mississippi Railroad Company. 7 per cent. gold interest, free of United States taxes. We recommend these bonds as a safe and profitable investment, producing nearly 10 per cent. per annum in currency, and in exchange for Lake bonds, yielding an income of 40 per cent. in one annual income. Present price 90 and interest.
☞ Full particulars furnished by
JAY COOKE & CO.

BANKING AND FINANCIAL.

☞ SEVEN PER CENT. GOLD PRINCIPAL AND INTEREST FIRST MORTGAGE CONVERTIBLE SINKING FUND BONDS, FREE OF GOVERNMENT TAX.
Issued by the
BURLINGTON, CEDAR RAPIDS AND MINNESOTA RAILROAD COMPANY.
We confidently recommend these Bonds as a first-class investment.
At the price they yield about 10 per cent. interest per annum.
Only a limited amount are offered before advancing the rate.
Pamphlets and full particulars can be had on application.
HENRY CLEWS & CO.,
No. 32 Wall-st.,
Financial Agents of the Company.

☞ $100,000 NEW-ORLEANS CITY 6s, DUE IN 1874, with coupons, payable in New-York May 1 and Nov. 1, issue of 1852, for sale at 75 and accrued interest by MORTON, BLISS & CO., No. 30 Broad-st.

COMMERCIAL AFFAIRS.

NEW-YORK, Monday, Sept. 13, 1869.

The receipts of the principal kinds of Produce since our last have been as follows:

Ashes, pkgs	8	Crude Turp., bbls	18
Beeswax, pkgs	4	Spirits Turp., bbls	408
Cotton, bales	2,844	Rosin, bbls	4,703
Copper, bbls	80	Pitch, bbls	222
Copper, cakes	234	Petroleum, rel., bbls	1,401
Dried Fruit, pkgs	240	Naphtha, bbls	225
Eggs, bbls	551	Pork, bbls	833
Flour, bbls	26,230	Beef, pkgs	5
Wheat, bushels	318,145	Cut Meats, pkgs	19
Corn, bushels	211,300	Lard, pkgs	122
Rye, bushels	2,204	Butter, pkgs	1,352
Malt, bushels	4,261	Cheese, boxes	1,820
Oats, bushels	15,600	Tallow, pkgs	104
Grass Seed, bushels	1,040	Rice, pkgs	16
Flaxseed, bushels	26	Starch, boxes	1,130
Beans, bushels	15	Tobacco, hhds	224
Cornmeal, bbls	200	Tobacco, trs. and cs.	1,061
Goat Skins, bales	30	Whisky, bbls	252
Hemp, bales	5	Wool, bales	262
Hops, bales	242	Oil Cake, pkgs	1,235
Hides, No.	845	Peanuts, bags	311
Hides, bdls	205	Cotton Seed bags	254
Leather, sides	21,304		

ASHES—Pots are quiet and steady at $7 37½@7 62½. Pearls continue dull and nominal.

COTTON—The market is heavy and decidedly lower. Sales 750 bales at 32c.@32½c. for Low Middling, and 32c.@32½c. for Middling.

COFFEE—For Rio there is some inquiry from the dealers, though we did not learn of any actual sales. In Baltimore sales have been made of 1,000 bags, ex *Amazon*, and 1,400 bags, ex *Low Light*, on private terms. In East or West India Coffees we do not learn of any movement.

FLOUR AND MEAL—The Flour market is a shade firmer on shipping grades, with a fair business doing. Sales 9,600 bbls. (including 4,600 bbls. for export at prices within the range,) at $5 60@$6 25 for Superfine State; $6 50@$6 70 for Extra State; $6 70@$6 85 for Choice do.; $6 90@$7 for Fancy; $5 70@$6 10 for Superfine Western; $5 10@$7 20 for White Wheat Extra; $6 50@$6 75 for Round-hoop Ohio; $6 80@$7 05 for Trade brands; $6 70@$7 for Common to Fair Extra St. Louis, the market closing quiet. Southern Flour is quiet; sales 300 bbls. at $6 60@$6 80 for Common to Fair Extra, and $6 85@$11 for Good to Choice do. Oregon Flour is nominal at $6 75@$9 25. California Flour is dull at $6 50@$6 25. Rye Flour is steady; sales 200 bbls. at $4 50@$6 40. Cornmeal is scarce and quiet.

GRAIN—The Wheat market is scarcely so firm, with only a very moderate business doing. Sales 104,000 bushels at $1 53 for No. 2 Spring; $1 57 for No. 2 do.; about $1 56 for Nos. 1 and 2 do. Mixed; $1 55 for soft Amber Winter Western; $1 59@$1 60½ for Winter Red and Amber Western; $1 60@$1 62 for White Western, and $1 65 for Amber Virginia. Rye is quiet; sales 700 bushels Western at $1 15. Barley and Barley Malt are dull and nominal. The Corn market is dull, heavy and 2c.@3c. lower. Sales 42,000 bushels at 85c.@$1 22 for unsound New Mixed Western; $1 12@$1 15½ for sound; $1 18 for Western Yellow, and $1 16 for White Western. Oats are scarce and quite firm. Sales 40,000 bushels at 65c.@71c. for New Southern and Western.

GREASE—Is dull; sales of 30,000 lbs. at 10c.@20½c.

HIDES—Are weak, with a small inquiry. Sales are 2,000 Dry Rio Grande at 21c., gold, and 3,000 Salted Rio Grande, on private terms.

MOLASSES—The market is quiet, but holders are asking former rates. We notice sales of 40 hhds. Porto Rico at 35c.

NAVAL STORES—Spirits Turpentine—The arrivals by steamers to-day are light, and prices continue very firm. Sales are 90 bbls. at 43½c.@44c., the latter quotation for small lots. The market closed at 43½c. for merchantable parcels. Rosins—There is a moderate inquiry, but prices are well maintained for all grades, owing to the small stock. 150 bbls Low No. 1 were sold at $8 25. We quote at $2 25@$2 40 for strained; $2 50@$3 for No. 2; $3@$4 25 for No. 1; $4 50@$5 for pale and extra pale. Tar is held at $3 37½@$3 50 for Wilmington, and $3 75@$3 for Newbern and Washington.

PROVISIONS—Pork is dull and heavy; sales 220 bbls. at $31@$31 12 for Mess, closing with sellers at $30 87 cash; $30@$30 25 for Old do.; $27 50@$28 for Prime, and $30@$31 for Prime Mess. Beef is steady; sales 100 bbls. at $8 50@$13 50 for New Plain Mess, and $19@$27 50 for New Extra Mess. Tierce Beef is nominal. Beef Hams are quiet; sales 40 bbls. at $25@$30. Cut Meats are dull; sales 135 pkgs. at 16½c.@15½c. for Shoulders, and 17c.@19c. for Hams; Middles are quiet; sales 100 boxes ice-cured at 16½c.@17c. Lard is dull; sales 420 tcs. at from 16½c.@19½c. for No. 1 to Prime Steam, and 19½c.@20c. for Kettle-rendered. Butter is quiet at 16c.@22c. for Ohio, and 18c.@32c. for State. Cheese is dull at 12c.@16c.

PETROLEUM—The market has a little more tone to-day, the business being chiefly for export. We quote at 22c. for spot delivery and 22½c. for balance of the month. Sales are 1,100 bbls. Refined Standard White, deliverable up to Sept. 15, at 22½c.; 2,500 bbls. for last half of September at 22½c.@22¾c., and 2,000 bbls. on the spot at 21½c. Crude in bulk is held at 16½c., with sales of 500 bbls. at this price. For Philadelphia delivery there is a small trade at steady figures. Sales are 3,000 bbls. Refined Standard White, for last half of September, at 22½c., and 1,000 bbls. for December at 22½c.

RICE—The holders of the balance of the old crop are offering their goods quite freely, but not at any material concession. We quote Carolina at 8½c.@9½c. Sales, 30 tcs. Rangoon is quiet at former prices. Sales, 180 bags. We quote 7½c.@7½c., currency. Messrs. DAN. TALMADGE'S SONS, No. 105 Water-street, have received a sample of the new crop of Rice. This is the first sent to this market, and is of excellent quality.

SUGAR—The market for Raw is more active, and with light offerings, prices are in the sellers' favor; the demand is chiefly from the refiners, though the trade are purchasing moderately. We quote Fair to Good Refining at 11¼c.@12c., and No. 12 Box at 12½c. The sales are 2,800 hhds. at 11¾c.@12½c. for Cuba, 12½c.@12¾c. for Porto Rico, and 1,600 boxes Havana at 12c.@12½c. Refined continues to sell freely at a shade better prices. We quote Hards at 16½c.@16¾c.

STEARINE—Is quiet; sales of 40,000 lbs. at 11c.@12½c.

TALLOW—Is quiet; sales of 110,000 lbs. at 11¼c.@12c.

WHISKY—Is decidedly firmer; sales of 80 bbls. Western at $1 30, free.

FREIGHTS—To Liverpool, 2,000 bbls. Flour at 2s. 6d.; 71,000 bushels Wheat at 9½d.@9¾d.; and per steamer, 200 boxes Cheese at 40s., 800 bbls. Flour at 2s. 9d., 220 tierces Lard at 25s., 200 boxes Bacon at 25s. and 300 bales Hops at 1d. To London, 1,600 bbls. Flour at 2s. 9d. To Glasgow, per steamer, 15,000 bushels Wheat at 11d., 2,700 bbls. Flour at 2s. 3d. and 1,500 boxes Cheese at 50s.

SILVER WARE.

SAVE 25 PER CENT.
BY PURCHASING YOUR
SILVER WARE
Direct from the Manufacturers,
FORD & TUPPER.
Also, Dealers in
FINE PLATED WARE,
WHOLESALE AND RETAIL,
787 and 789 Broadway, corner 10th-st., up stairs.

FINANCIAL.

MUNROE & CO.,
AMERICAN BANKERS,
NO. 7 RUE SCRIBE, PARIS.
JOHN MUNROE & CO.,
NO. 8 WALL-ST.,
New-York,
Issue Circular Letters of Credit for Travelers in all parts of Europe, &c. Exchange on Paris.

GOLD COIN BONDS OF THE ROCHESTER, N. Y., WATER-WORKS COMPANY, FOR SALE AT EIGHTY PER CENT. FLAT.
JOHN B. MURRAY, No. 17 Nassau-st.

OHIO AND MISSISSIPPI RAILWAY COMPANY.
OFFICE NO. 58 WALL-ST.,
NEW-YORK, Sept. 12, 1869.
THE ANNUAL MEETING OF THE bond and stock holders of the Ohio and Mississippi Railway Company, for the election of thirteen Directors for the ensuing year, and the transaction of such other business as may be brought before them, will be held at the office of the Company, No. 58 Wall-st., in Cincinnati, Ohio, on THURSDAY, Oct. 14, 1869, at 10 o'clock A. M. The transfer books will be closed from 3 o'clock P. M. on the 30th day of September, until 10 o'clock A. M., on the 15th day of October.
By order,
R. D. HAMMOND, Secretary.

THE COUPONS OF THE DANVILLE, Urbana, Bloomington and Pekin Railroad Company of Illinois will be paid in gold coin, free of Government tax, on and after Oct. 1, 1869, on presentation at the Farmers' Loan and Trust Company.
C. H. GRIGGS, President.

FINANCIAL.

SEVEN PER CENT.
FIRST MORTGAGE
CONVERTIBLE
SINKING FUND
GOLD BONDS
OF THE
Danville, Urbana, Bloomington and Pekin Railroad Company
OF ILLINOIS.
PRINCIPAL AND INTEREST PAYABLE IN GOLD AT THE FARMERS' LOAN AND TRUST COMPANY, NEW-YORK.
COUPONS PAYABLE 1ST OF APRIL AND OCTOBER.
FREE OF GOVERNMENT TAX.

This road, upon which property these bonds are issued, is now in process of construction. Its length is 127 5-100 miles. Capital stock $2,000,000. Total bonds $2,000,000, which is less than $16,000 per mile, and secured by first mortgage on the whole road, rolling stock, depots, machine shops, warehouses, lands and entire property of the Company. The grading, bridging and all the work that is necessary to complete the roadway ready for the rails, has been done wholly with stock. The rails are now being rapidly put down; a large portion of the road is now in successful operation. All the iron has been purchased, also a large amount of rolling stock, and the entire line will positively be completed before the 1st of January. The road runs east and west, through numerous populous towns and cities, and the richest agricultural district in Illinois. Its local business alone will make it a first-class paying road; while, with its connections with many principal lines, its through trade must be such as to make it one of the most profitable in the country. This road has recently consolidated with the line from Danville to Indianapolis, forming a direct route to Baltimore via Baltimore and Ohio line; also to Philadelphia via Pennsylvania Central line; also to New-York and Boston via Erie and New-York Central lines. Also connecting on the west with direct lines through to the Pacific.

The Danville, Urbana, Bloomington and Pekin Railroad is a grand central trunk road, with all the main lines connecting almost in direct line with Boston, New-York, Philadelphia and Baltimore, and running through the richest and greatest business thoroughfares in the United States, all of which serve as feeders to this road. Thus it may be easily seen by a glance at the map, that the geographical location of the road insures its success. The stocks of many roads in Illinois are selling at from above par to nearly 200, while none of them are more favorably located. There is no reason why the stock of this road shall not sell as high as other. Hence the privilege of converting these bonds into stock of the Company at par, any time desired, greatly increases their value.

After having personally and thoroughly examined this road, we accepted the agency for negotiating its bonds. We now offer them at 95 and accrued interest in currency. With the utmost confidence we recommend them as a reliable and safe security in all respects.

At the present price they pay 10 per cent., currency, —about 40 per cent. more than the same amount invested in Five-twenty bonds,—besides the prospect of a speedy advance of the stock, into which they may be converted.

Government bonds and gold received at their market value in exchange. Bonds forwarded by express free of charge. Full particulars furnished by the undersigned, Financial Agents of the Company.
TURNER BROTHERS, Bankers,
No. 14 Nassau-st., New-York.

THE NATIONAL TRUST COMPANY,
OF THE CITY OF NEW-YORK,
NO. 336 BROADWAY.
CAPITAL - $1,000,000
PAYS 4 PER CENT. INTEREST ON DEPOSITS SUBJECT TO CHECK AT SIGHT.
PAYS 5 PER CT. INTEREST ON SPECIAL DEPOSITS FOR SIX MONTHS OR LONGER.
THE COMPANY IS A LEGAL DEPOSITORY FOR MONEYS PAID INTO COURT, AND RECEIVES MONEYS IN TRUST.
DARIUS B. MANGAM, President.
B. L. SOLOMON, First Vice-President. BENJ. F. BANCROFT, Second Vice-President.
JAMES MERRELL, Secretary.

BANKING HOUSE OF
Geo. Opdyke & Co.
25 NASSAU-ST.
CORNER OF CEDAR ST.
FOUR PER CENT. interest allowed on current accounts, subject to check at sight.
PRIME INVESTMENTS for trust and other funds always on hand.
INVESTMENT ORDERS promptly executed for Governments, Gold, Bonds and other Securities.
COLLECTIONS WANTED ON CHICAGO, KEOKUK, DES MOINES, IOWA CITY, ST. JOSEPH, and other points in the Western states.

O. E. WOOD,
NO. 25 NASSAU-ST.,
offers for sale
COLUMBUS AND HOCKING VALLEY RAILROAD
FIRST MORTGAGE SINKING FUND SEVEN PER CENT. BONDS,
due in 1907, interest payable in New-York April and October; $15,000 per annum sinking fund.
This road, connecting with Baltimore and Ohio Road, via Athens, on Marietta and Cincinnati Road, in Athens, forms a direct and valuable route, materially reducing the distance between the Great West and Baltimore and Washington; is the only direct route for a large traffic in coal, iron and salt from Southeastern Ohio to Central Ohio and the West.
Road will cost about $2,300,000, of which nearly $1,000,000 in stock taken by responsible parties; is now completed 60 miles, and doing an unexpectedly large traffic. Price at present, 90 and interest.

WE OFFER FOR SALE UPON FAVORABLE TERMS
$200,000 CITY OF LOUISVILLE SEVEN PER CENT. BONDS,
having twenty years to run, interest payable semi-annually, on the first days of April and October, at the
BANK OF AMERICA,
in this City.
A special tax has been levied to meet the interest on these Bonds, and the sinking fund of the city amounts to almost $200,000 per annum.
The City of Louisville has always met its financial obligations promptly and regularly. Its present revenue from taxation alone is upward of $1,450,000. With its comparatively small debt, and the conservative policy which has always marked the management of its finances, these Bonds constitute one of the safest and most desirable investments now offered in this market.
The Bonds can be registered at the transfer agency, the Farmers' Loan and Trust Company, New-York, at the option of the holder.
Any further particulars can be had on application at our office.
WM. ALEXANDER SMITH & CO.,
NO. 40 WALL-ST.

GENERAL OFFICES ERIE RAILWAY COMPANY,
NEW-YORK, Sept. 8, 1869.
THE ANNUAL MEETING OF THE stockholders of the Erie Railway Company, for the election of Directors, and for the transaction of such other business as may come before the meeting, will be held at the office of this Company, corner of 8th-av. and 23d-st., on Tuesday, the 12th day of October. The polls will be open at 11 o'clock A. M., and continue open till 3 o'clock P. M. on that day.
The transfer books closed this day will be reopened for transfers on the 16th day of October, and the stock thereafter be registered at the Farmers' Loan and Trust Company.
H. M. OTIS, Secretary.

OFFICE OF THE CHICAGO AND ALTON RAILROAD COMPANY, NO. 15 PINE-ST.,
NEW-YORK, Aug. 18, 1869.
CHICAGO AND ALTON RAILROAD FIRST MORTGAGE SINKING FUND BONDS.—Notice is hereby given that we have this day designated by lot 50 bonds, numbered as follows: 125, 217, 457, 509, 60, 804, 185, 878, 130, 232, 87, 436, 194, 288, 320, 114, 227, 451, 480, 540, 570, 16 and 330, or $1,000 each, for redemption. According to the terms of the mortgage, interest thereon will cease Nov. 1, 1869. The undersigned are ready to pay them, with interest so far as accrued, on presentation and surrender.
S. J. TILDEN, No. 12 Wall-st., New-York.
E. H. MEYER, No. 21 Nassau-st., New-York.

NEW-YORK, Sept. 6, 1869.
THE ANNUAL MEETING OF THE stockholders of the Orange Mining, Manufacturing and Transportation Company, and the election of directors, will be held in the City of New-York, at the office of Grant & Son, No. 32 Wall-st., on TUESDAY, Oct. 5, 1869, at 12 o'clock noon.
JOHN CHILD, Secretary.

OFFICE OF THE JEFFERSON INSURANCE COMPANY,
TRINITY BUILDING, NO. 111 BROADWAY,
NEW-YORK, Sept. 12, 1869.
THE BOARD OF DIRECTORS HAVE declared a Dividend of Five per Cent., free of Government tax, payable on demand.
WM. R. FLOWERY, Secretary.

$100,000 TO LOAN IN SUMS TO suit, on mortgage on improved property in New-York or Brooklyn. CHAMBERS & POMEROY, Attorneys, No. 325 Broadway, N. Y.

FINANCIAL.

Louisville and Nashville Railroad.
FIRST MORTGAGE
30 YEAR 7 PER CENT. BONDS,
Interest payable April and October,
AT THE BANK OF AMERICA IN NEW-YORK.

The Louisville and Nashville Railroad connects the two large cities from which it takes its name, and, with its branches in the State of Kentucky, is 337 miles long. The cost of the work and its present equipment has been $15,296,000, which was mostly furnished by the cities and counties along the line. The road has been in successful operation for many years, and is doing a prosperous and steadily increasing business. The following is the income account for the fiscal year ending 30th June, 1869:

Gross earnings	$3,223,609 44
Running expenses	1,926,514 42
Interest account same time	297,303 21—1,223,715 04
Net earnings	$991,891 40

The earnings for the eight months ending with August, 1869, show an increase over those of the corresponding period of 1868 of $325,519 61.

As the road was built almost entirely by local subscriptions, the whole amount of its present bonded debt is but $2,450,000.

The Company now has an opportunity of purchasing other railroad lines that will extend its business connections, besides adding largely to the value of its present property. To obtain the funds for these purchases, and to retire the present indebtedness of $2,450,000 at maturity, the Company has executed a mortgage to James Punnett and Junius B. Alexander, of the City of New-York, as Trustees, upon its entire lines of road, with all its rolling stock, property, franchise and income, to secure the prompt payment of its bonds for eight million dollars. These bonds are for one thousand dollars each, payable thirty years from 1st of April, 1869, and bear seven per cent. interest. The coupons are payable April and October, at the Bank of America in New-York.

The judicious investment of the proceeds of these bonds would of itself be a good security for the obligation; but they have the further guaranty of a first mortgage upon the present road, which has cost over Fifteen Million Dollars, and whose net earnings are now double the entire interest obligation it would assume.

The Louisville and Nashville Railroad Company is well known to be a thoroughly solvent corporation, paying eight per cent. dividends upon its stock. It is managed by gentlemen of high character and credit, and has never failed to meet all its liabilities of every kind at maturity.

The mortgage will be for an unusually small proportion of the value or income of the property, and we therefore unqualifiedly recommend these bonds to investors as in all respects a first-class security.

It is the purpose of the Company to issue, at present, only a small portion of its bonds secured under this mortgage, which we are now authorized to sell, in lots to suit purchasers, at ninety and accrued interest.
J. B. ALEXANDER & CO., No. 10 Nassau-st., N. Y.
JOHN J. CISCO & SON, No. 30 Wall-st., N. Y.
SEPT. 8, 1869.

VERMILYE & CO.
BANKERS,
16 & 18 Nassau St., New York.
DEALERS IN ALL ISSUES OF GOVERNMENT SECURITIES AND IN GOLD AND GOLD COUPONS.

CLOSING PRICES.
NEW-YORK, Sept. 13, 1869—3 P. M.

	Buy	Sell		Buy	Sell
Registered, 1881	121	122	5-20 Coupon, '67	120	120¼
Coupon, 1881	121¼	122	5-20 Coupon, '68	119⅞	120¼
5-20 Regis., 1862	120⅞	121⅛	10-40 Regist'd	109⅞	110⅞
5-20 Coupon, '62	121⅞	122	10-40 Coupon	109⅞	110⅞
5-20 Coupon, '64	120⅞	121⅛	Gold	138⅞	138⅞
5-20 Coupon, '65	121	121⅛	U. S. Cur. Fac.	109⅞	110
5-20 Coupon, '66, Jan. and July	119⅞	120¼			

BUY AND SELL ON COMMISSION
RAILWAY STOCKS, BONDS AND GOLD,
MAKING LIBERAL ADVANCES.
INTEREST ON DEPOSITS.
$500,000
First Mortgage 20-Year
7 PER CENT. BONDS
OF THE
SAVANNAH AND CHARLESTON RAILROAD COMPANY.
Principal and Interest payable in New-York.

These Bonds were authorized by special act of Assembly of South Carolina, March 2, 1869, and are secured by a first mortgage on the road, including its outfit and equipment. The Trustees are James Robb of New-York, William Aiken and George W. Williams of South Carolina.

This road is 103 miles in length, connecting the cities of Savannah and Charleston, and is an important link of through travel from the North to Georgia, Florida and the Gulf States. Eighty miles of the line are already in operation, and the whole road will be in complete running order by the first of December.

This loan is at the rate of only $6,000 per mile, which is less than the cost of the iron, and is a first-class security in every respect.

These Bonds are offered for the present at
EIGHTY CENTS ON THE DOLLAR,
CONDICT, JENNINGS & CO.,
Bankers, No. 50 Broad-st., New-York.
Or O. E. WOOD,
No. 25 Nassau-st.

BANKING HOUSE OF
JAY COOKE & CO.
NEW-YORK, PHILADELPHIA AND WASHINGTON.
NO. 20 WALL-ST., NEW-YORK.
We buy, sell and exchange, at most liberal rates, all issues of
GOVERNMENT BONDS
and bonds of Lake Superior and Mississippi Railroad Company, and execute orders for purchase and sale of
STOCKS, BONDS AND GOLD.
WE NEGOTIATE RAILROAD AND MUNICIPAL LOANS, receive deposits, subject to check, allowing interest, and transact a general banking business.
JAY COOKE & CO.

GOLD LOAN
OF
The Rochester, N. Y., Water Works Company,
SIX PER CENT. BONDS
DUE 1889,
OF $1,000 EACH.
INTEREST MAY AND NOVEMBER. Principal and Interest payable in Gold, at Union Trust Company, New-York.
We offer for sale
$400,000
of this loan at EIGHTY-TWO AND A HALF, and accrued interest in currency.
The entire property is mortgaged to the Union Trust Company for the protection of the bondholders, and the bonds are issued by them only upon the certificate of John C. Transtwing, C. E., appointed by the bondholders, approved by the Board of Directors, that the money has been actually expended upon the works. Pamphlets containing the reports of the Engineers, Mr. Moses Ashcroft and J. C. Transtwing, upon the progress of the works; also copies of the acts granting this Company their charter to supply Rochester with water, furnished upon application. Upon the most moderate estimate the revenue from the works, when completed, will be
$150,000
annually, double the amount required for interest upon the bonds. Having personally examined the works we can confidently recommend this loan to the public as a safe and profitable investment.
UTLEY & DOUGHERTY,
NO. 11 WALL-ST.

EIGHT PER CENT. CURRENCY BONDS,
Of the ALABAMA AND CHATTANOOGA RAILROAD COMPANY.
Free of Government tax.
Indorsed by the State of Georgia.
Entire issue only $194,000.
For sale at 90½ and interest, by
SOUTTER & CO., No. 52 William-st.
HENRY CLEWS & CO., No. 32 Wall-st.

FINANCIAL.

10-20 BONDS.
A LIMITED NUMBER OF
BONDS
OF
BUCHANAN COUNTY,
STATE OF MISSOURI,
Issued by a Special Vote of the People, at an election held for this purpose, under an act of the Legislature of the State of Missouri.
TWENTY YEARS TO RUN.
With the option of paying them after ten years, bearing TEN PER CENT. (10 per cent.) Interest, the legal rate in Missouri, payable on the 1st of July and January, at the BANK OF AMERICA, New-York.
FREE OF GOVERNMENT TAX.
Principal Payable in New-York.

The entire debt of Buchanan County, including the Bonds now offered for sale, is only $500,000, and is secured by a lien on the County property and individual property, both real estate and personal, of the citizens residing in the County, amounting by the taxable returns to $13,000,000, pledged to pay the Bonds now offered for sale, while the taxable wealth of the City of St. Joseph, which is the capital of Buchanan County, amounts to $12,000,000, making the combined wealth of the County and

The New-York Times.

NEW-YORK, TUESDAY, SEPT. 14, 1869.

Amusements this Evening.

FRENCH THEATRE.
14th-st., near 6th-av.
THE PURITAN'S DAUGHTER. Characters by Mme. Pauline Rose, Miss Stockton, Mr. G. Hall and others.

GRAND OPERA HOUSE.
23d-st., corner 6th-av.
PATRIE. Leading character by Miss Lucille Western.

BOOTH'S THEATRE.
23d-st., corner 6th-av.
RIP VAN WINKLE. Leading character by Mr. Joseph Jefferson.

FIFTH-AVENUE THEATRE.
24th-st., near 5th-av.
DREAMS. Principal characters by Mr. E. L. Davenport, Mr. James Lewis and Mrs. Clara Jennings.

OLYMPIC THEATRE.
Broadway, between Houston and Bleecker sts.
UNCLE TOM'S CABIN. Leading characters by Mr. Geo. L. Fox, Mrs. G. C. Howard and Miss Vernon.

NIBLO'S GARDEN.
Broadway, between Prince and Houston sts.
FORMOSA. Leading characters by Messrs. C. R. Thorne, Pearson, Miss Newton and Miss Lonsdale.

WOOD'S MUSEUM.
Broadway, corner 30th-st.
Afternoon — MASANIELLO. Evening — THE KING'S MUSKETEERS.

BOWERY THEATRE.
Bowery, near Canal-st.
THE WIZARD OF THE WAVE, &c.

THE TAMMANY.
14th-st., near 3d-av.
BURLESQUE, PANTOMIMES, ATHLETIC FEATS, BALLET, &c.

SAN FRANCISCO MINSTRELS.
No. 585 Broadway.
NEGRO MINSTRELSY. Birch, Wambold, Bernard, Backus, &c.

STEINWAY HALL.
14th-st., near Irving-place.
GRAND CONCERT. Artists: Mrs. Lemley, Miss Gaylord, Mr. W. J. Hill, Mr. J. R. Thomas and others.

CENTRAL PARK GARDEN,
7th-av., between 50th and 51st sts.
THEO. THOMAS' POPULAR GARDEN CONCERT.

EMPIRE CITY RINK.
2d-av., near 64th-st.
AMERICAN INSTITUTE FAIR. Open Day and Evening.

SOMERVILLE ART GALLERY.
5th-av., corner 14th-st.
EXHIBITION OF PAINTINGS BY GUSTAVE DORE.

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Notice.

We cannot notice anonymous communications. In all cases we require the writer's name and address, not for publication, but as a guarantee of good faith.

We cannot return rejected communications, nor preserve manuscripts, unless specially requested so to do.

To Advertisers.

Advertisers in the TIMES are requested to bring in their notices at as early an hour in the day as possible. If received after 8½ o'clock, it will be impossible to classify them under their proper heads.

NEWS OF THE DAY.

EUROPE.

The *Imparcial* of Madrid calls for a speedy suppression of the insurrection in Cuba, and reports a part of the Spanish troops to have already sailed from Barcelona, and more soon to follow from Cartagena.

Mr. WILLIAM HOWITT has written another letter to the London *Daily News* in regard to the Stowe-Byron matter, and Dr. FORBES WINSLOW, in a public letter on the same subject, holds that the theory of Lady BYRON's aberration of mind is not tenable.

NAPOLEON's health is reported better, and the Empress, it is said, will again start on her Eastern trip. The London *Times*, in an editorial yesterday on the Emperor's health and the Senatus Consultum, says: "It is a secondary matter who is Emperor or Regent; the great question is who is Minister, and what is his policy. No one can rule but through the Cabinet, and one in which the majority of the people have confidence.

A commission has been appointed by the Spanish Government to consider the subject of the penal code for the Colonies, with the object of reforming the administration, and abolishing slavery in Porto Rico.

General PRIM is in Paris. While at Vichy he held a conference with the Spanish Ambassadors to France and England, at which the attitude of this country toward Cuba was discussed, and it is rumored that the disposition manifested by Americans to interfere was denounced as an act of ingratitude to Spain, and the hope expressed that their Government would reply energetically to all offers of mediation.

GENERAL.

The election in Maine, yesterday, resulted in the reflection of Governor CHAMBERLAIN. The returns show a lighter vote than that of last year, and a general lack of interest in the contest.

The inquest in the case of the Avondale disaster will be continued to-day. The suspicion of design in firing the mine seems to be gaining ground. The Scranton *Republican*, in an editorial reviewing the testimony thus far elicited, concludes by saying: "In brief, is not the theory of incendiarism possible, and all others impossible?" The Wilkesbarre Miners' Union have, however, made a public statement to the effect that the Scranton dispatches are unfounded in fact, and that no one believes that the fire was the work of an incendiary. Nearly $11,000 is reported as the amount received by the Treasurer of the fund at Plymouth.

An excursion to Saratoga was made yesterday by the mechanics employed in the Central Railroad shops, who filled thirty-five cars.

In the Base ball Tournament to be held in Elmira this week, the "Red Stockings" of Cincinnati will play on Friday.

The total number of entries in the various departments in the State Fair to be held in Elmira this week, is already 2,100. It opens to-day and promises to be a complete success.

The First Presbyterian Mission Chapel, of Albany, was destroyed by fire yesterday morning.

The fifty-fifth anniversary of the battle of North Point occurring on Sunday, there was no public observance in Baltimore. Twenty-five of the Old Defenders met in front of the City Hall and went to church in procession. Yesterday the Old Defenders' Association had a dinner at Govanstown.

In the further hearing of the Philadelphia assassination case yesterday, nothing of importance was developed. Three of the prisoners were liberated on bail, and HAMILTON was committed for a further examination. The condition of Officer BROOKS is still very critical.

San Francisco dispatches report that the State Fair, which closed on Saturday, was financially successful; that the Western Union and Atlantic and Pacific Telegraph Companies have been consolidated, and that the Central Pacific Railroad Company has broken up the band of incendiaries and arrested those who fired the snow-sheds.

Rev. ELISHA WEAVER, of the African Methodist Church, in Newark, who is charged by one of the members of his congregation with having committed an outrage upon her person, has been admitted to bail in $1,000.

A gymnast named GIBLIAN, belonging to Johnson's Circus, while performing at Freeport, Ill., on Saturday, fell and received injuries from which he died in a few hours.

The case of JAMES H. O. SHUBRICK, charged with stealing treasury bank notes partly prepared for issue in April, 1867, was taken up yesterday in the United States Criminal Court at Washington. The counsel for prisoner moved for an adjournment on the ground of absence of witnesses, one of whom is Ex-Postmaster TURNER, (colored,) of Macon, Ga. The District-Attorney said he expected to prove TURNER a peculiar invalid. The case was adjourned to Monday next.

A large fire at Atlanta, Ga., on Sunday, destroyed a number of buildings, resulting in a loss of $100,000, upon which the insurance was $50,000.

The depot of the St. Paul and Sioux Railroad, at Ottawa, Minn., was struck by lightning Sunday, and burned, together with its contents.

Three hundred students have already arrived at the Vassar Female College in Poughkeepsie, for the Fall term which begins to-day.

The treasure belonging to WELLS, FARGO & Co., recently stolen in the Helena Montana stage-coach robbery, is reported to have been recovered.

Prince ARTHUR arrived at Riviere du Loup on Sunday afternoon, traveling the whole distance from Frederickton (225 miles) in carriage, at the rate of eight miles an hour. An excursion was made to the Saguenay River. He is expected to reach Quebec to-morrow.

Celebrations of the Humboldt Centennial took place yesterday in Philadelphia, Penn., and Poughkeepsie, N. Y. In the former city the corner-stone for a monument was laid at Fairmount Park with Masonic rites. The processions were large and imposing.

The paper mill of JOHN CARROLL, at Mill River, Berkshire County, Mass., was burned yesterday morning. Loss $60,000, and uninsured.

All the Democratic nominees for city offices in Philadelphia withdrew from the ticket yesterday morning. A new ticket is reported selected.

General CANBY has appointed CHARLES WHITTLESEY, the defeated Wells Congressional candidate in the Alexandria District, Attorney-General of Virginia, in place of BOWDEN, resigned.

Another victim of the Pisscataquis Railroad disaster died yesterday.

LOCAL.

An *ante-mortem* examination was yesterday held by Coroner FLYNN, in the case of THOMAS H. BARRETT, of No. 8 Staple-street, who had been stabbed by ELLEN REBECCA UPT, at No. 170 West Broadway. The wound is in the abdomen, and will probably prove fatal. The prisoner is now in the Tombs, awaiting the result.

The new German Hospital, at the corner of Seventy-seventh-street and Fourth-avenue, was opened yesterday for the reception of patients. Mr. Mayor GUNTHER formally announced the event in the afternoon to a small gathering, who assembled at the building to examine it.

The Brooklyn Fire Commissioners to-day will issue an address to the public, setting forth the condition of the Department and the reforms contemplated. An abstract of the document will be found in another column.

The Young Men's Tammany Democratic Committee held their monthly meeting at Tammany Hall last evening, and was addressed by HENRY MORRISON on the "Genius of the Democratic Party."

The Peruvian Minister was to have been serenaded last night at the Gramercy Park Hotel, but owing to the indisposition of a member of his family the compliment was postponed.

An examination was held yesterday, in Hoboken, in the case of JAMES HASTINGS, who shot HERMAN PARADISE in a shooting gallery. The wound will probably result fatally. HASTINGS stated that it was an accident. He was committed to jail.

Coroner FLYNN held an inquest yesterday in the case of JOSEPH FRIEDLANDER, who died from the effects of an assault. The evidence was quite contradictory, and the jury rendered a verdict against some person unknown to them. Mrs. ELIZABETH OSTHOFEN, who had been arrested, was accordingly discharged.

The inquest in the case of JOHN O'NEILL, who is supposed to have been beaten to death, in Hoboken, on Saturday night, was commenced yesterday by Coroner WELTZ. Important testimony was taken.

BOWRON'S and MCMAHON'S stables, at Hunter's Point, were totally destroyed by fire yesterday. Eleven horses were burned. The loss amounted to $50,000.

The Board of Health held a special meeting yesterday, to hear argument of counsel for the New-York Rendering Company, as to whether that Company shall be exempted from the ordinance passed by the Board requiring all fat-boiling establishments below One Hundred and Tenth-street to stop business on the 1st of October. The argument will be continued to-day, when a decision will be made.

Yesterday $680 additional were received at the Mayor's Office for the Avondale sufferers.

The Common Council met yesterday, but did but little beyond appointing a committee to receive the Harvard crew.

The St. Thomas Purchase.

By the terms of the treaty of the United States with Denmark for the purchase of St. Thomas, it was to be ratified by or before the 24th of February, 1868, or its provisions would become void.

When the treaty came before the Senate that body omitted to take action upon it, and the period for ratification was extended by Mr. SEWARD, in concert with the Danish Minister, to the 15th of October next, just one month from to-morrow.

Should the period for ratification not be extended again, of course the treaty will on that day become as if it had never been negotiated. We do not know what may be the view of this treaty taken by the Administration. It may be friendly or it may be hostile, or it may be neither. In any event we presume the Secretary of State will not care to take the responsibility which now belongs exclusively to the Senate, of rejecting this treaty, as he would do if he permitted the term for ratification to elapse before the meeting of Congress.

Unless Mr. FISH has a greater taste for assuming responsibilities which do not belong to him than we are disposed to impute to him, he will be likely to keep the treaty alive until the Senate shall positively ratify or reject it.

It would be a pity to have this treaty fail, without a debate and a solemn enunciation of the true limits of Executive power in its negotiations with foreign States, that the latter may know just what importance to attach to any engagement of our Executive, so long as it lacks the Senatorial approval. The policy of our Government upon the subject ought to be defined, both for our own sakes and to prevent any future misunderstandings with foreign sovereigns, who suppose that a treaty negotiated by our Executive and his Minister of State is conclusive, in the absence of fraud in its negotiation, as it is in all other countries.

A correspondent who feels as though the Spaniards needed light to guide them out of their difficulties, sends us a paper setting forth the reasons why Count OTTO VON BISMARCK should be preferred to any of the names yet mentioned to wear the crown of Spain. The substance of his article is contained in the closing paragraph:

"Spain's chief foreign danger has always been from France. BISMARCK is the natural enemy of Napoleonism. BISMARCK is as liberal as we can expect a European statesman to be. BISMARCK is devoted to industrial, commercial and educational progress. BISMARCK is brave. BISMARCK is strong. BISMARCK is capable. Long live King OTTO."

If Count BISMARCK could be persuaded to accept the throne of Spain, and the Spaniards could be persuaded to accept Count BISMARCK for their Sovereign, a good many things might be said in favor of our correspondent's suggestion. Meantime we can afford to let the parties most interested in the subject have something to say about it.

The Voice of Maine.

The loyal people of Maine have once more spoken, and their verdict is in favor of national honesty, equality and union. As was anticipated, the aggregate vote and the majority of General CHAMBERLAIN are somewhat reduced from last year, but after a campaign in which so little public interest has been manifested, a Republican majority of 8,000 votes in a total of about 88,000 should be satisfactory. Our latest dispatches indicate that both branches of the State Legislature are Republican by a decided majority, thus securing the ratification of the proposed Fifteenth Amendment to the Federal Constitution and securing the election of a Republican United States Senator to fill the vacancy caused by the death of Hon. WILLIAM PITT FESSENDEN. The term expires in 1871.

The radical temperance men will be surprised only at the smallness of their vote. They have elected no candidates of their own, and have shown that their sole power has been to cause mischief by securing the election of a few Democratic members of the lower House of the State Legislature, where a plurality elects. This result will doubtless teach them the folly of independent political movements and effectually prevent any such attempts in the future.

Sheep Without a Shepherd.

The dissensions which have broken out among the leaders of the Democratic Party are at least likely to furnish important contributions to the political history of the last few years. The gentlemen who have been intrusted with the secrets of management have taken to quarreling among each other, and the result is that some unlocked-for disclosures are being made.

The absent are always wrong, and at this particular juncture Mr. BELMONT could scarcely expect to escape criticism. The charges which are made against him are brought, not by his political enemies, but by those whom he has in times past considered his friends. While Mr. PENDLETON is uttering the most heart-rending lamentations over his country in Ohio, and calling upon his party to unite in an attempt to ward off the calamities he foresees, his friends here are engaged in the pleasant work of mutual detraction. By-and-by it will be difficult for the average Democrat to decide which faction has a right to claim him. Already Mr. TWEED can boast of numerous followers, and Mr. BELMONT is placed at the disadvantage of acting on the defensive. The leading journal of the party continues to increase the general discord by aiming a side-blow at "such corruptionists of the Ring" as Mr. TWEED and the Mayor of the City. And now from another source comes back a more formal indictment against Mr. BELMONT. The counts are three in number, and they set forth, (1) "that Mr. BELMONT, as the agent of the house of ROTHSCHILD, was interested in securing the success of the ticket pledged to legislation looking to the payment of the United States debt, principal and interest both, in specie"—an accusation which we cannot admit to be fatal to his character—(2) that he acted under instructions from the ROTHSCHILDS at the time, and (3) that he neglected to provide the party with a proper organ, and deliberately neglected the executive business of the campaign.

The *Citizen*, which makes this arraignment, professes to be acquainted with specific evidence in relation to the alleged interference of the ROTHSCHILDS. It states that in a letter dated March 13, 1868, Baron JAMES ROTHSCHILD expressed himself energetically against repudiation of the national bonds, or any measure which "smacked" of that process. The story goes on:

"'The bonds will be sent back to America!' he (ROTHSCHILD) exclaims. Anything but payment of the debt in specie, and interest meanwhile at the rate nominated in the bonds, must be frowned upon, opposed and discountenanced, or ruin will light upon the affairs of the country. This document is ROTHSCHILD's letter of instructions, and it cannot be doubted that it had much to do with the election of 1868."

According to this statement, which is entitled to attention as coming from a Democratic source, the real leader of the Democratic Party resided in Paris during the last campaign. The sagacious old money-lender, who was once satisfied to be the dictator of various railroad companies, stands revealed as the prompter of a powerful section of the Democrats. There would be nothing surprising in this transformation. There is scarcely a Court in Europe at which the influence of the great family founded by MEYER ANSELM ROTHSCHILD is not felt. The members of it have before now bolstered up falling thrones, decided great wars, and settled the fate of kingdoms and empires. It might, however, have been thought that the United States could manage to survive even a Presidential campaign without their gracious interposition. But when the smoke has cleared away from the scene of strife, the great first cause once more comes into view. The sudden turn in affairs, which disgusted some Democrats and bewildered others, is traced to the rich banker of Paris. There is never any telling how far the ramifications of Democratic leadership extend.

In their present disorganized condition, the Democrats who feel themselves astray in the wide world must sigh for the reappearance of Baron JAMES ROTHSCHILD. But he ceased to take an active share in our politics from the early part of November last, and is indeed no longer available for human purposes. The disconsolate Democrats may, however, still hope for another *Deus ex machina*. There is Baron LIONEL ROTHSCHILD, who has the advantage of being a member of the British Legislature. Has he been consulted with reference to the Tweed movement? If not, it is quite clear that no time should be lost. At present it would be almost dangerous to come suddenly upon any Democrat with the question, "Under which king, Bezonian?" Amid the babel of voices now saluting our ears, which is that of the true leader? Mr. PENDLETON compels us to listen, but he is clearly as one crying in the wilderness.

The Victims of Hoodlumism—A Demand for Inquiry.

There must be some means adopted, with all possible promptitude, for inquiring into the management of our Lunatic Asylums, and the agencies by which persons are there incarcerated.

Within the past year a very considerable number of cases have come to light in this City and vicinity, in which perfectly sane individuals had been confined, under false pretexts, in these asylums. The latest of such cases, which is at this time undergoing investigation, gives a new interest to the subject.

One of our criminal lawyers received, some days ago, a letter from an inmate of Bloomingdale Asylum, declaring that he had been sent there by his relations on false charges, and asking that measures be taken for his release. On going to the Asylum, the lawyer was denied the opportunity of an interview with his correspondent, but, being convinced by inquiries elsewhere that the victim was wrongly confined, he obtained a writ of *habeas corpus*, which was returnable to-morrow. Yesterday, however, the alleged lunatic made his appearance at the lawyer's office, saying that he had been dismissed from the institution; but the lawyer, convinced that the discharge was given merely as a means by which the making of a return to the writ might be avoided, directed the man to go back to the Asylum, in order that the case might be brought before the Court at the proper season. We now trust it will be thoroughly investigated.

If the circumstance were without precedent, we should be less earnest in directing attention to the subject. It is but a few months since the case of Commodore MEADE, who was incarcerated in this same Asylum, stirred up the whole community. For social reasons, his relations procured his confinement, and he was detained for sixty days, notwithstanding the fact that active efforts for his release were made by several persons acquainted with the circumstances. When finally these latter managed to get him brought before the Supreme Court, Judge SUTHERLAND at once pronounced him in sound mind, ordered his release, and declared that he had been incarcerated in violation of law and justice. It was but last month that the release of a respectable old lady, also from the Bloomingdale Asylum, was obtained through legal proceedings; and it was shown, on the trial that she also, though of perfectly sound mind, had been confined at the instance of certain relations, for their own purposes. She was released the day after the service of the writ of *habeas corpus*, and the points of law involved in the case have not yet been decided by the Court. Still another case is awaiting decision in this City, of an elderly lady confined as a lunatic, the evidences of which are alleged to consist only of her ritualistic practices, and her determination to dispose of her property according to her own will. Nor are such cases confined to this city. A lady was incarcerated in the Trenton Lunatic Asylum, a short time ago, who had given evidence of unsound mind only by the fact of marrying the man she loved. She was spirited away from her husband, who had great difficulty, some time after, in discovering her whereabouts; but, on doing so, and bringing her case before the Court, he promptly procured her release. We had also an account, not long since, from Philadelphia, by which it appeared that an entirely sane widow lady had, for pecuniary reasons, been shut up as a lunatic, and it was only after the greatest trouble that she succeeded in getting the case brought before the Court and securing her freedom.

These are facts at once disgraceful and alarming; and when we see such incidents occurring immediately around us—when we see men and women of perfectly sound mind seized and incarcerated in madhouses, in order that the persons procuring their confinement may carry out some nefarious purpose—it is time that we demanded the adoption of means for inquiring into the management of our lunatic asylums.

There is little difficulty in wicked and designing persons procuring the confinement of a victim on the charge of lunacy. It is only necessary that they should procure the order of a Magistrate and the certificate of lunacy from two physicians. It is a terrible thing to think that we have Magistrates in this City so unprincipled that there is no trouble in inducing them to take action in such matters, without the slightest regard to conscience or justice; and it is no less terrible to think how easy it is to find "doctors" who have no scruples whatever about giving certificates of insanity in cases where it is made their interest to do so. But that we have Magistrates and doctors of this kind there is, unhappily, not the least doubt. We have also another class of Magistrates—men of careless and negligent habit,—and another class of doctors—men who are ignorant, and incapable of properly investigating cases of this nature,—who are hardly less to be dreaded than the unprincipled and mercenary.

We must have some changes in the law providing for commitments for lunacy. When a man is accused of a criminal or a civil offence, he is regularly tried before a Court of proper jurisdiction; he is permitted to produce witnesses in his own behalf, and to furnish all the exculpatory evidence he is able to find. Surely, there ought also to be some effective legal means for guarding the rights of men and women accused of lunacy. It is not necessary that the means should be of a kind similar to those provided for the defence of persons charged with violating the law; but they should assuredly be sufficient to provide for self-vindication, and to secure a safe defence against false charges. It is so terrible to learn of such cases as we have recited—it is so appalling to think of sound minded people confined in madhouses—that every guard against the possibility of such occurrences should be secured by legislation and upheld by legal penalties.

Important Telegraphic Enterprise.

A new cable enterprise, under the Limited Liabilities act of Great Britain, is soon to place New-York in telegraphic communication with Aspinwall and Panama, with nearly all the West India Islands and with the Spanish Main. This undertaking is to be met by a Peruvian project, under the Government patronage of that Republic, for a land and submarine line from Panama down the southwest coast of the Pacific as far as Valparaiso, thence to communicate with a line across La Plata to Buenos Ayres and Montevideo. There is said to be already a land line nearly completed from Montevideo along the eastern coast of South America to Rio Janeiro; so that the circuit of our commercial correspondence by telegraph will soon be made coextensive with the South American continent.

The West India and Panama Telegraph, to which we wish at present more particularly to refer, is an organization of scarcely six weeks' date. The certificate of the Registrar of Limited Companies was attached to the deed of settlement—or articles of association—in London, on the 31st of July. The contracts for the manufacture of 2,550 miles of submarine cable, for 850 miles land telegraph, and for laying the cable, were immediately entered upon, and the whole will be completed *by the first of July*, 1870. The contractors for the manufacture of the cable are bound to deliver their work in eight months; the cable is to be laid in eleven months. The initial points are Havana, from the terminus of the present Cuba and Florida coast cable, and Kingston, Jamaica, (or a point near to Jamaica,) from whence the auxiliary line diverges through the Caribbean Sea to Aspinwall, while the main line takes a northeasterly bend from Kingston, passing up to Porto Rico, thence to St. Thomas, calling at the islands of Guadeloupe, Martinique, Barbados, Grenada and Trinidad. From Trinidad it stretches to the main land at Georgetown, and so on to Surinam. Concessions, of course, have been received from the Spanish, Danish, French and Dutch Governments, as well as the British authorities. The subventions amount altogether to $70,000 per annum, and the yearly receipts from messages are reckoned at $780,000; the working expenses and reserve fund, $150,000; the net result, $700,000; on a paid up capital of £650,000 sterling, or about $3,250,000 our money, of which £587,000 sterling is the contract cost of the submarine line. The remaining £63,000 is deemed all-sufficient for the land line, stations, offices, &c.

We believe we have sufficient authority for stating that $250,000, or £50,000 sterling, of the capital has been alloted to subscribers in the United States, which will probably be taken up by parties in the Cuba and Florida submarine telegraph, the successful work of Sir CHARLES BRIGHT, of England; General WILLIAM F. SMITH, of the United States Army, and others. The shares promise an annual return of at least twenty per cent. upon the paid up capital. General SMITH is one of the directors of the new enterprise.

There is, just now, a lively and confident interest on the London Exchange in nearly all land and submarine telegraph stocks, and the Cuba and Florida cable has already proved highly remunerative to its promoters on both sides the Atlantic, and our information is that this has had no inconsiderable influence in bringing forward the West India and Panama project and to hasten the contracts for its completion.

The cable itself to be used by the West India and Panama Company promises to be a remarkable piece of workmanship. The *minimum* standard of resistance, 300 millions units, is 50 millions units of resistance higher than the French cable, and that was made 50 millions units higher than either of the English cables. There will be comparatively little deep sea submerging. The greatest depth will be only 600 fathoms, while the most considerable portion of the line will be in shoal water. The work, which is now in rapid progress by the Silvertown Gutta Percha and Telegraph Works Company, near London, is described as of the composite kind—that is, "very thick where the water is shoal, very light and strong where the sea is deep," and with two sections for the intermediate depths. The whole line, it is calculated, will be worked with unvarying steadiness through all seasons of the year, the greatest single stretch from station to station being little more than 600 miles.

Humboldt's Birthday.

In a country not much given to the worship of deceased heroes, the honors that are to be paid to-day to the memory of HUMBOLDT are altogether exceptional. This illustrious philosopher has no special claim upon the citizens of this Republic, and yet it is safe to say that in no part of the world—neither in the country of his birth nor in that of his adoption—will his name be pronounced with respect to-day by so many lips as in this Republic, which did not exist when he was born.

Why is such homage paid thus spontaneously to HUMBOLDT by Americans? Humboldt was a friend of the United States and of popular government, when it required conviction and firmness to entertain such friendships; he had traversed one continent and written the most instructive books of travels about it that were perhaps ever written of any part of the world, thus associating his name imperishably with America; he was the countryman of a large and most susceptible class of our adopted citizens who shared his political views and are justly proud of their national kinship. We share their enthusiasm and try to divide with them the glory of honoring one whose memory is by so many titles worthy of being held in remembrance. Perhaps, too, the practical and rationalistic tendencies of HUMBOLDT's mind commend him specially to the American people, who learned from FRANKLIN to hold that style of greatness in respect.

In another column will be found the ceremonies with which the hundredth anniversary of HUMBOLDT's birth is to be commemorated in this City and vicinity.

The feeling which inspires these demonstrations is honorable to the country and especially to our adopted citizens who originated and direct them.

The Union Ferry Company and City Hospital of Brooklyn.

About a week ago it was stated simultaneously in several of the morning papers, that the trustees of the Brooklyn City Hospital were about to institute legal proceedings against the Union Ferry Company for the recovery of a sum of money estimated to be about $2,000,000 or $3,000,000, which amount it was alleged the Ferry Company owed to the City Hospital by virtue of their charter, which, it was claimed, provided that the surplus funds, after paying the stockholders ten per cent. on their stock, annually, were to be paid over to the City Hospital. It was also claimed that to avoid paying over the said surplus the Ferry Company had "watered their stock," in other words, that they had increased the number of shares without increasing their capital, thus paying two ten per cents instead of one on each share. It is just to ourselves to state that the TIMES did not publish the rumor alluded to, believing it to be without foundation, in fact, *knowing* it to be untrue, whatever foundation there might have been on which to commence the legal proceedings mentioned. Since then, however, we find, by the perusal of the last annual report of the City Hospital, that gentlemen identified with the Ferry Company had, many years ago, endeavored to establish an hospital in Brooklyn, and had, indeed, given much of their time and money to support an embryo institution, and ultimately they succeeded in realizing their wishes by the erection of the present hospital, about sixteen years ago. The gentlemen thus interested could hardly resist the temptation to embrace any opportunity they might have of making some handsome provision for the future welfare of the City Hospital, so, when the Ferry Company, in which some of them were interested, was incorporated, (Nov. 10, 1854,) they agreed upon the following terms in their charter:

"The net profits shall be applied to the payment of dividends upon the capital stock, but no more or greater amount than an average of 10 per cent. per annum shall be so paid thereon. The surplus profits, if any, shall be applied to the improvement of the ferry or ferries. The net capital, at the dissolution of the Company, shall be applied to the repayment to the stockholders of the capital stock, at the par value thereof; provided, however, that the directors of the said Company shall be authorized to retain and reserve therefrom such an amount as in the discretion of the said directors may be just and proper, to meet all claims or demands then made or which may be anticipated, and for which the said Company may or can in any manner be liable, and all costs, charges and expenses incidental thereto, which said amount may be so reserved for such time, and in such manner, as the Board of Directors may deem advisable; and provided further, that if it should happen after the payment of the said capital stock at the par value thereof, and all liabilities and charges thereon, there should be and remain any surplus assets, then, and in such case, such surplus shall be paid over, as a free gift, to the Brooklyn City Hospital."

From the foregoing it will be observed that whatever benefit is to accrue to the City Hospital is not annual, but payable not sooner than Nov. 10, 1873, at which time the Ferry Company will settle up its affairs, after having retained its surplus six years so as to bar, under the statute of limitations, all claims and suits against it. Under its certificate of incorporation the Ferry Company endures only for eighteen years, or to Nov. 10, 1873. So the City Hospital authorities, as such, if they are more desirous of help than the directors of the Ferry Company are to administer it, must continue to "labor and wait." As for the fact that the names of certain directors of the Ferry Company also appear on the list of trustees of the Hospital, that augurs well for the Hospital and is creditable to the Company, and we might add, if the same names appear on the trustee lists of several churches, it is certainly no worse for the churches.

Mr. SEWARD has given us, in the speech which appeared in yesterday's TIMES, the most intelligible notion of Alaska that has yet fallen under our eye, and we confess we rose from its perusal with a better conceit of our Russian investment than we ever had before. The Territory presents ample attractions for emigration, in its inexhaustible mineral wealth, its waters teeming with fish, its forests with game, with a seacoast twice as long as that of the United States, with a climate warmer in Winter and cooler in Summer than that of New-York, with scenery "which surpasses in sublimity that of either the Alps, the Apennines, the Alleghanies or the Rocky Mountains."

If Mr. SEWARD's picture of the future of Alaska should seem a little rose-colored, the following paragraph from his speech will show that he has a reason for the faith which is in him:

"Within the period of my own recollection I have seen twenty new States added to the eighteen which before that time constituted the American Union, and now see beside Alaska ten Territories in a forward condition of preparation for entering into the same great political family. I have seen in my own time not only the first electric telegraph, but even the first railroad and the first steamboat invented by man. And even on this present voyage of mine I have fallen in with the first steamboat still afloat, that thirty-five years ago lighted her fires on the Pacific Ocean. These, citizens of Sitka, are the guarantees, not only that Alaska has a future, but that that future has already begun."

Mr. SEWARD recommends that a Territorial Government be at once provided for the country, in order that emigration, obeying its great laws of attraction, may safely take its way thither.

The report of Admiral HOFF, in relation to what he terms the massacre of two Americans at Santiago de Cuba some time since and referred to in our telegrams from Washington, was, we have some reason to believe, the basis of the representations recently made to the Spanish Government by Minister SICKLES, of which erroneous accounts have transpired. Mr. SICKLES, we believe, was instructed to denounce this barbarous style of warfare, and to intimate that indemnification would be demanded.

EDWIN MAGUIRE, one of the three Bowdoinham (Maine) bank robbers, has just made another unsuccessful attempt to escape from the Maine State Prison, by digging out.

AMUSEMENTS.

Dramatic.

"PATRIE" AT THE GRAND OPERA HOUSE.

M. SARDOU's drama of "Patrie," which met with great respect at the hands of the scenic artists, and with much ill-treatment at the hands of the actors at the Grand Opera House, some months ago, was represented at that theatre last evening. Brilliant scenery and costumes appeal, however, less to the eye, and until now no deeper impression has been made by any of the representations of the work. The interpretation, yesterday, was hardly preferable to that first listened to, and will bear at least a partial application of SIDNEY SMITH's saying, that in it much that was new was not good, and much that was good was not new. Mr. F. C. BARNES' noble impersonation of *Alex*, and Miss FOSTER's powerful performance of *Sarah Mathews*, remained and were, as heretofore, its best points. Of the newer *artistes*, Miss LUCILLE WESTERN was *Dolores*, and in the violent passages of the piece, that is to say, in the scene with *Alex* in the third act, and in the final interview with *Karlos*, acted with a vigor which made the contrast between her predecessor and herself a refreshing one and elicited many spontaneous recognitions. Mr. E. L. TILTON embodied *Eyscor*. Remembering Mr. GOULDOCK, it is to be noted with satisfaction that if Mr. TILTON's inability to express combined dignity and force was evident, the words he uttered were at all events intelligible. No warmer compliment can be addressed to Mr. J. A. HEARNE, whose mere appearance as *Karlos* was sufficient to foreshadow his unfitness for the part, while it can only be said of Mr. CLAUDE HAMILTON, who undertook the *rôle* third in importance, that his *La Fresnoutille* was by no means equal to Mr. J. H. CLARKE's portraiture of that chivalric nobleman. There is no need, however, to refer more in detail to this entertainment. Its picturesque stage-dress, the same as that already written of in terms of warmest praise, did little toward lessening the general bad effect, which dashed for the present, at least, a hope of witnessing even a passable performance of an admirable piece.

Musical.

MR. HARRISON'S CONCERT.

Mr. LAFAYETTE HARRISON announces his first grand concert for this evening. Steinway Hall is the place, and Messrs. W. J. Hill, J. R. Thomas, S. B. Mills, Barry Sanderson, J. W. Morgan, W. R. Johnson, G. W. Colby, and J. Levy and Mmes. Lumley, Julia Gaylord and Wilhelmina E. Benziger are the *artistes*.

Is Vaccination Prudent?

Dr. C. C. SCHIEFFERDECK, of No. 313 West Twenty-second-street, in reply to one of the champions of vaccination, to whom we have extended the hospitality of our columns, writes:

* * * "No attempt is made by the writer to show the slightest foundation for any of his assertions, for the few quotations from pretended statistical tables and records kept at the small-pox hospitals in London have no value whatever for the animating spirit of London vaccination. Dr. EPPS, who acknowledges to have vaccinated 120,000 people during his directorship of the Jenner Institute, in London, finally declares, after a practice of more than a quarter of a century, 'Vaccine is a poison; it penetrates as such and infects all organic systems, so that it acts perceptively on the small-pox; it paralyzes the expansive powers of the body, and the pox poison is retained in the mucous membranes.' This testimony is supported by hundreds of other professional authorities, as I can show, and explains readily the fact that new (before unknown) diseases have invaded the internal economy or aggravated existing ones, as, for instance, croup since 1810; abdominal typhus since 1819; Cholera since 1830, and diphtheritis since 1854. The terrible effect vaccination has had on those scourges can easily be proved. Even the most devoted and prominent defenders of vaccination, Dr. HOFFERT, exclaims: 'Now, after small-pox among children does not any more exist, a great many die of measles, scarlet fever and similar diseases, which have become more intense and more malignant since vaccination has exorcised the pox disease.' I at present will not, for want of space, enter upon the absurdity of the vaccination operation itself, although it is clear that an identical poison delved into the body should eliminate its twin sister, if it exists already there, or prevent its entrance into organism if it does not exist there. But a word will be allowed about the undeniable possibility of transplantation of other destructive and filthy diseases, such as cancer, tubercles, scrofula, syphilis, &c., for which I can name the highest medical authorities, among whom Dr. HOFFERT sighs: 'The vaccinator will, notwithstanding the greatest caution, not always be able to prevent such poisonings.' Dr. RICORD, after years of resistance, at last in 1865 declared before the Academy of Paris, 'Now I do not hesitate to acknowledge the reality of such poisonings.' That the painful observation of continually increasing insanity is connected with vaccination, I finally wish to mention, and refer as proof to the testimony of such eminent men as KAPP, EULENBURG, ERLENMAYER, OTTO, BERKLAN and others.

The doctor concludes his note with an intimation that he is preparing a work in which he will treat this subject fully, and, as he hopes, conclusively.

Mr. George Peabody—A Note from General J. Watson Webb.

UNITED STATES ARMORY,
SPRINGFIELD, Sept. 11, 1869.

To the Editor of the Springfield Republican:

I read in a mutilated newspaper, to-day, a paragraph which I am happy to have it in my power to correct. I cannot give you the name of the paper or its date, but it is evidently of recent issue, and alleges that our countryman, Mr. GEORGE PEABODY, made his munificent gift to the City of Baltimore after the rebellion, and for the purpose of encouraging the rebels of that city in their treason to the Union. My impression is, that all the official documents connected with that very liberal endowment were made during Mr. PEABODY's visit to this country in 1867; but be this as it may, I can bear witness that the intention to make the donation to the City of Baltimore was proclaimed as early as the Winter of 1863-4—quite seven years before the rebellion and when Mr. BUCHANAN was the United States Minister to London.

I was spending that Winter in London, at Fenton's Hotel, St. James'-street. Hon. REVERDY JOHNSON came to London at that time to argue certain claims before a joint commission then in session there; and I secured apartments for him at the same hotel. We saw Mr. PEABODY almost daily, and on different occasions during the Winter he announced to us his intentions toward the City of Baltimore, and canvassed the names of the parties best qualified to become the trustees of his contemplated endowment. I know not, when, where, or with whom this slander has originated; but I experience great pleasure in having it in my power thus to vindicate the motives of the great philanthropist, whose example is destined to be more beneficial to the world than even the princely sums he is lavishing upon his fellow men. Very respectfully, your obedient

AFFAIRS IN FRANCE.

M. Duvernois's Report on the Senatus Consultum—Meetings of the Consulta Generale—Gossip Concerning Royalty—The New Ministers of War.

From Our Own Correspondent.

PARIS, Wednesday, Aug. 25, 1869.

The report of M. DEVERNOIS is being read at the hour at which I write in full session of the Senate. Previous to the sitting it received its last corrections at the hands of the Committee. Before this letter reaches you, you will have received by cable not merely the text of the amended project of the Senatus Consultum, but in all probability the announcement of the final passage of the measure by the Upper Chamber.

In the Committee the discussions were pushed to a great degree of warmth on the amendments proposed to article 11, and on the question of the address. I stated in a former letter that the Committee showed a disposition to modify the article so as that in the relations of the Emperor with the Legislative bodies the Imperial will should be signified in future through the medium of a Senatus Consultum instead of a decree. This amendment was subsequently supported by MM. DE MAUPAS, LA GUERRONIERE and DELANGE, and finally incorporated in the project. The reëstablishment of the address found only three partizans, MM. DE MAUPAS, LA GUERRONIERE and QUENTIN BAUCHART, and was consequently rejected. The report of M. DEVERNOIS is skillfully got up, but is rather reactionary in its tone. It is greatly to be regretted that the Committee did not stand firm in its desire to improve the text of article 2, concerning the responsibility of Ministers, which as it remains will give rise to a great deal of trouble. In the equivocal form in which it is worded it looks as if it was desired to raise an issue on the construction of the clause whenever circumstances might render it necessary. It is to be hoped that the declarations which will be extorted from the Ministers in the Senate in connection with it will serve to clear away the doubts which exist on the subject, and offer an authoritative text for its interpretation.

It is probable that the Senate at its rising to-day will adjourn over to Monday, when the general discussion on the amended project will open. The opinion prevailing among the members of the Upper Chamber is that the Corps Legislatif will not be convoked again before the month of December. The contractors calculate that it will take fully three months to complete the works which have been commenced at the Palais Bourbon, so that Christmas will probably arrive before the Deputies of the Opposition will have an opportunity of exterting explanations from the Ministry in regard to the shortcomings of the Senatus Consultum, and the further concessions for which the country is already clamoring.

THE CONSEILS GENERAUX.

The annual sessions of the *Conseils Generaux* opened on Monday. One of the questions which will be pressed for decision at most of them this year will be that of giving publicity to their proceedings. At the *Conseil General* of the Seine at Oise, at its first sitting, the matter came up for consideration. Two propositions were debated—one to prepare for the newspapers an abridged *proces verbal* of each sitting, and the other to employ a stenographer to take an extended report. There is no question as to which would be most advantageous for the interests of the department. A *proces verbal*, prepared under the influence of the Prefet, would render nugatory the benefits sought to be obtained by publicity. The great object is to bring under the immediate notice of the tax-payers of each department the course pursued by their representatives. When this is done, the *Conseils Generaux* will become, to a certain extent, responsible bodies and not the mere reflection of the will of the Prefet and of the interests of a few influential place-holders who are introduced in them by the Government to control the majority, which is composed for the most part of landed proprietors and *industriels*, having but little knowledge of public affairs, and but too ready to consult the wishes of their titled and decorated colleagues. These *Conseils Generaux* are very important bodies, and almost correspond in their powers with our State Legislatures. They apportion the indirect taxes among the arrondissements of the Department, vote the additional centimes and the departmental budget, adopt such measures as they deem advantageous for the interests of their constituents, and serve as the medium of their wants and views with the Government. They could control the Prefets absolutely, if they could be brought more under the influence of public opinion, for they hold the strings of the purse, and none of these functionaries could resist them if the majority took it into their heads to insist on their destitution. In addition to the publicity of their proceedings, the reforms called for by public opinion in these bodies is their renewal by sixths instead of thirds at each election, and the payment of a salary to their members. This would emancipate them completely from Government interference, and would do more toward the decentralization of which France stands in need than any measure that I know of. It is worthy of remark that in several of the elections for the *Conseils Generaux*, which have recently taken place, Republicans have been returned.

THE HEALTH OF THE EMPEROR.

There was quite a panic on the Bourse on Tuesday, and the rentes fell 75 centimes in consequence of the unfavorable reports which had been put in circulation regarding the health of the Emperor. The market rose again under the influence of a notice posted up by the Commissary, stating that His Majesty had been out walking that day. The truth is, that the Emperor is far from being well. Although his rheumatic pains have given way under the influence of the treatment prescribed for him by his physicians, he is still suffering from intestinal troubles.

The Empress and the Prince Imperial left St. Cloud on Monday for Fontainebleau, where they slept, and from whence the Imperial party started next morning at 8 o'clock for Lyons. They will be accompanied to Corsica by General FLEURY, General FROSSARD, General DOUAY, M. DE CORSE-BRESSAC, M. DAVILLIER, the Comtesse DE LA POEZE and Mlle. LAERMINAT. The Empress is preceded on her route by a *brigade de Bouche*, composed of five or six men whose task it is to recruit in all the places that she visits a sufficient supply of cooks, *patissiers*, *aide-patissiers*, &c., for her Majesty's service. A second brigade under the orders of M. SEGUR, Sub-Comptroller of the Palaces, is installed on board the Imperial yacht, *L'Aigle*, at Toulon, and will accompany her Majesty throughout the voyage.

THE NEW MINISTER OF WAR.

The appointment of General LEBŒUF to the Ministry of War seems to have given very general satisfaction. The nomination of a simple General of Division to so important a post is accepted as a sort of pledge that the great military commands will be abolished and a cause of perpetual differences between the Minister and the Marshals of the Empire will cease to exist. He is a man of great energy, and is one of the hardest workers in the army. His tendencies have been liberal from an early age. As second in command of the Polytechnic School under the Republic from 1848 to 1850, he gave frequent proofs of his sympathy with free institutions. He commanded the artillery in the Crimean and Italian wars, and on his return from Italy became aid-de-camp of the Emperor, and subsequently a senator, and if I mistake not, President of the Committee of Artillery. In 1866, when the Emperor of Austria asked Venetia to the Emperor NAPOLEON, General LEBŒUF represented France on that occasion, and it was to him that its fortresses and arsenals were delivered up. He had been for some time the commandant of the Sixth Army Corps, and had his headquarters at Toulouse. It is said that among the changes which he contemplates is the restoration of the military bands to the regiments of cavalry and artillery. This will render him very popular in the garrison towns, which complained bitterly when they were suppressed. Another project attributed to him is that of taking from the ranks of the army all the officers of the Garde-Mobile. What is to become of the newly-fledged military dandies taken from civil life, who have been sporting their gay uniforms with such fatal effect on the hearts of the weaker sex, and who will now suddenly be called to forego all the enjoyment of such conquests? The new Minister should remember that he also possesses a reputation for gallantry, and that it is not *bon camaraderie* of him thus unmercifully to cut short the career of so many youthful aspirants in the same line.

THE WAR IN CUBA.

Valmaseda's Doings—Puello's Campaign—Exploits in Cinco Villas—Gloomy Pictures—Miscellaneous Items, &c., &c.

From Our Own Correspondent.

HAVANA, Sunday, Sept. 5, 1869.

VALMASEDA, the great hero of the Eastern Department of Cuba, the military prodigy of the Spanish forces, has his headquarters at Bayamo, and we are told by the Spanish Press that he is perfecting a base of operations on the River Canto. He has been engaged in this laudable task for upward of seven months—ever since his occupation of the blackened chimneys and charred remains of Bayamo. We are also informed that he is rapidly restoring tranquillity to the jurisdiction of his command. The means by which this tranquillity is secured is similar to those brought into play in the Palacios massacre, *cuatro tiros* and a buzzard's *almuerzo* are the stereotyped tale of the Count's administration. The advantage of a base on the Canto consists in the fact that it is navigable for some twenty miles from its mouth and furnishes a means of supplying his forces with provisions. As a point of military strategy it is seemingly valueless to him, as from it he fails to supply the garrison of Las Tunas. This fact is amply proved by the late march of BERGASH from Holguin with a convoy of provisions for the former place. The distance is more than double from Holguin to Tunas than it is from the latter place to the Canto. Why not adopt the shorter route? Because the presence of JORDAN and the revolutionary forces on the flanks of Count VALMASEDA would render the movement disastrous, if not impracticable. BERGASH leaves Holguin for Las Tunas to relieve the garrison there by throwing provisions into it, and a brigade of men are necessary to preserve the convoy from falling into the hands of the "bríandas!" Truly "brigandage" in Cuba is something very formidable when a brigade of the heroic descendants of the Cid are necessary as a safe escort for the convoy of two score and ten mules for a distance of sixty miles across country. In spite of this and several other drawbacks quite as serious in their nature, the Havana Press informs us that VALMASEDA has pacified the country, and further that repentant *mambises*, male and female, weep tears of joy at his advent among them and hail him as the deliverer of the country.

DOINGS OF PUELLO.

PUELLO has his hands full in considering how he can effectively maintain his line of communication with Nuevitas. For this reason he is unable to assume the offensive, and the threatened annihilation of CESPEDES' and QUESADA'S armies has been indefinitely postponed. Taking advantage of the absence of the enemy he recently made a sally in the direction of Guaimas for the purpose of procuring fresh beef for the Puerto Principe garrison and reconnoitering the country in that direction, to discover if it presented any favorable features for military operations. He was speedily convinced of its desirability in this respect by the insurgents, who attacked his column in a very desperate manner from a thick wood. He unlimbered his pieces at once and fired several salutes at the concealed *mambises*, among which latter a great uproar ensued; this uproar was at once declared by the sagacious PUELLO to proceed from the wounded and the dying. The insurgents flatly contradict this assertion, and contend that the noise and outcry was owing to the shouts of "Cuba libre" and "defiance" directed by the Cubans against the Spaniards. In any event, a certain anxiety stealing over PUELLO, he became desirous of discovering whether his communications with Nuevitas had been disturbed during his absence, so he at once ordered a countermarch on Puerto Principe—the rebels meanwhile politely accompanying him with a running fire for nearly the whole of the distance. Arriving at the city and finding everything tranquil, the usual bulletin of victory was transcribed and has been duly chronicled in the Havana Press.

EXPLOITS IN THE CINCO VILLAS.

Deeds of chivalry and heroism recalling to mind the history of mediæval times still continue to be performed by the various Spanish military chiefs of this famous jurisdiction. DE SONZA's bulletins have lost none of their romantic interest, and his military orders are as frequent and as brilliant as heretofore. The insurgents of the district in which DE SONZA has established his *cuartel* do not, however, seem to be very terribly impressed by the close proximity of said *cuartel*, and treat LASCA's Lieutenant to a bird's-eye view of a burning estate now and then, as will be seen by the following paragraph taken from the Santa Clara *Alba*, of the 31 inst.:

"Yesterday about 4 P.M. a large column of smoke was noticed rising toward the clouds, in the direction of Malezas. Everything tends to convey the idea that the lovers of light were kindling one of the many bonfires with which they lighten up the path of their civilizing peregrination."

DE SOUSA furnishes the following:

HEADQUARTERS GENERAL OPERATIONS OF CINCO VILLAS, CHIEF STAFF.

The column of Colonel ARIAS hearing that the plantation "Rosario" had been attacked, went to its relief and encountered a party of twenty men in Guaos who were retiring from the estate, where they had been repulsed. A fight ensued, in which they were dispersed with a loss of two men killed. A pistol was captured together with two horses.

The plantation "Luisa," in the Partido of Cayagama, was also attacked by insurgents. These were also repulsed by a Corporal and ten volunteers, who had arrived the night before from Cienfuegos.

These are about the general staple of the victories achieved under DE SOUSA, and one may well be pardoned for refraining in most instances from giving them a place in a letter.

The insurgents are seemingly becoming bolder in their operations. They appear to be terribly in earnest in carrying out the programme of CAVADA, of which I gave you a translation in my last, and which might be summed up in the following words: "Liberty or destruction."

In substantiation of the assertion I make here, witness what is contained in the following, taken from the *El Pueblo Nacional*, of Cienfuegos:

"The infernal work of devastation and ruin pursues its course in our rich district, not from day to day, but from hour to hour, threatening to submerge us in the most frightful misery, and discovering in prospective the terrible spectre of famine.

"The torch of this infamous banditism has been brought to the rural district of Yaguaramas, in this jurisdiction, and after reducing to ashes the village of Charcas, burned Bagazal and the suburban residences adjoining it. As we observed from the roof of our house, which stands on the opposite side of the bay in a westerly direction, as we listen to the sorrowful narrations of those whom such a pitiless crime reduces to the necessity of seeking an asylum in Cienfuegos, we ask ourselves if Divine Providence has cast away from us forever, and if we are condemned to witness without hope of remedy a scourge so afflicting as it is terrible, consummating the complete ruin of the country."

The above picture is true to the life. Conflagration has swept over the country like a huge gale of destruction, and the torch marks the footprints of the Cuban Misery-seekers, whose city is devastation.

MISCELLANEOUS.

El Centro Español, of Havana, is, you are aware, a very patriotic institution, and when Spaniolism penetrates even to the marrow of its members. Well, the Catalonian members of this famous club met last evening and decided to raise a subscription to purchase Remington rifles for the "Barcelona Riflemen," or "Catalonian Battalion." The meeting was only preliminary, but so great was the enthusiasm that $9,000 was immediately subscribed, and the rifles have already been ordered.

Measures are being taken to raise and equip a battalion of foreigners for the reserves who are to take the place of the present volunteers in this city when they go to the seat of war. So far they have not displayed any great alacrity in rushing off, and in spite of all their patriotic speeches I think Havana will be blessed with their presence for some time.

JOSE PENTON, a young Lieutenant of CALLEJAS, the notorious rebel guerrilla, was recently captured in the territory of Mal-Paes. He was shot on the first nit. at Cifuentes.

The Havana battalion of volunteer cavalry, composed mainly of *Malojeros*, (or sellers of green fodder,) are said to be composed mainly of Cubans by birth and by opinion also. Very little dependence is placed on them, and they are looked upon with suspicion and distrust by their Spanish brothers in arms.

DE RODAS appears to be wrapped up in a mysterious contemplation of the difficulties of the Cuban question, and preserves the silence of the grave, save when his scurrity of temper is made apparent by some of the irrepressible volunteer magnates, or the arrival of the New-York steamer with the American journals.

QUASIMODO.

INCIDENTALS.

During the session of the County Court in Richmond, Va., on Saturday, a misunderstanding between two prominent lawyers led to an exchange of epithets, which were in turn followed by blows. The Court sternly ordered that they be committed to jail till Monday morning for contempt, but subsequently the sentence was commuted to a fine of $25 each. The lawyers paid, apologized, and were speedily reconciled to each other.

The Pittsburg *Gazette* reports that about 2 o'clock on the morning of the 9th inst., a freight car at Cochranton, Penn., was struck by what appeared to be a ball of fire, descending from the heavens, causing a report like the discharge of heavy artillery, destroying the car and injuring a brakeman so badly that he cannot recover. The engineer and fireman both distinctly saw the ball of fire descending.

The Petersburg (Va.) *Express* at last understands the Northern Democrats. In its issue of yesterday it says: "So far the Northern Democracy have never rendered us the very slightest service, but they have always been on the *qui vive* to find out how they could most advantageously use us for their own interested purposes."

The Association of Defenders of Baltimore in 1814, as usual, attended church in a body on Sunday, that being the fifty-fifth anniversary of the battle of North Point. The minister preached from the text: "For I will defend this city."

Hartford, Conn., is to have another evening paper, independent in politics, for which a capital of at least $50,000 is to be secured.

Rev. JAMES DURBOROW, an Episcopal clergyman in Philadelphia, solemnized on Sunday evening his one thousandth marriage ceremony during a fourteen years' pastorate.

It is understood that the object of the meeting of the Gergia Democratic State Central Committee, to be held in Atlanta to-morrow, is to obtain an exchange of views respecting the representation of the State in Congress. It is contended by some that an election must be held, and by others that the members chosen last year were elected also for the Forty-first Congress.

Those Mobile ship-builders were unable to launch the first schooner built by them. The vessel made a beautiful start, and was gliding gracefully into the water, when she suddenly came to a stand-still, after going about two hundred yards. The jack-screws were brought into requisition, but to no avail, and after working for several hours the attempt to launch her was abandoned until the next day, that a tug might be used to draw the vessel into the water.

There was a curious bet made by two sisters, daughters of a wealthy farmer, at a horse-race in Dubuque last week. The eldest bet on *Wild Rose*, the terms being that if she won the youngest sister was to remain single for the term of five mortal years; but that if she lost, she must marry, within four weeks a young man of her acquaintance. *Wild Rose* lost; the elder sister is therefore held to the terms of her contract, and being of true grit, declares that she will stick to her agreement.

The Montgomery (Ala.) *Advertiser* is as unhappy over the Conservative movement in Mississippi as it was over that in Virginia. In the agony of disappointed hope it cries out that the history of the past five years of Radical rule in the South demonstrates the fact that even the pride and fortitude of the noblest race of men can be made to yield to cruelty and despair, and that it is a fearful thing to see the once proud people of two States of the Union thus subdued in spirit by the torture of years.

NELSON KERSES died in Chillicothe, Mo. on Friday, aged about 50 years. His name will go down to posterity as that of the author of the once popular ballad, "Ben Bolt."

The celebration of the anniversary of PERRY's victory on Lake Erie at Put-in-Bay, on Friday, was very successful, and was participated in by large parties from Detroit, Sandusky, Cleveland and other places. Among the survivors of the battle in attendance were Dr. W. T. TALIAFERRO, one of PERRY's surgeons, and JOHN NORRIS, a sailor. Colonel C. S. TODD, an aide-de-camp of General HARRISON, delivered the address, and a poem by EDWIN R. CAMPBELL was read.

The Richmond *State Journal*, the Wells organ, says the Radical State Convention just called will have nothing to do with men or office—that its grand object will be to combine and harmonize all the elements of honest and real Republicans in the State. But this is to be done by giving all discontented or errant elements an opportunity to unite with the party charged with the fortunes of Republicanism here.

Governor BAKER, of Indiana, declines to appoint delegates to any of the numerous "Commercial Conventions" now being held in the West and the South, saying that if citizens will hold meetings and choose their own delegates, he will appoint them, if desired, but he is not disposed to do so upon his own responsibility.

The Nashville *Union & American* comes to us draped in mourning as a token of respect to the memory of the late Hon. JOHN BELL.

General LONGSTREET's praiseworthy course since the close of the war has called down upon him the maledictions of all the small minds of the South. The Atlanta (Ga.) *Constitution* can see no parallel between his course and that of the Virginians. It says that "he has the price and it is that that dooms him," and that he must not "look for his indignant, deserted and betrayed companions to smile sanction upon a deed that is lurid with the dark blazonry of the brize."

The spirit which prompts the method of announcing the deaths in Philadelphia in one of the papers of that city is difficult to analyze. Yesterday the announcement was made thus: "The sickle of *Pallida Mors*, last week, opened 261 graves in this city, 86 of which were the dimensions of but a span. Marasmus, dysentery and cholera infantum still cry, 'We gather them in!' In the same week last year the death roll was fuller. The names upon it reached 267. Consumption is now reaping its harvest. It usually claims so about the falling of the leaf. Its victims last week numbered 38."

SENATOR FESSENDEN.

The Funeral Services in Portland—Eulogy by Rev. Dr. Carruthers.

Correspondence of the Boston Advertiser.

PORTLAND, Saturday, Sept. 11, 1869.

The funeral services of our lamented Senator, WILLIAM FITT FESSENDEN, were largely attended to-day at the First Parish Church. The United States offices were all closed, as also those of the City Government and the Courts. The flags in the city and upon the shipping were placed at half-mast. The services were announced to commence at 1230, but long before that time all the space in front of the church was occupied by a sad crowd of spectators. The church inside presented a touching appearance. The fronts of the galleries were completely robed in black. Above the pulpit were festoons of black, and in front lay the remains of the honored dead in a casket tastefully decorated, bearing upon it wreaths of flowers. A table standing between the pulpit and the casket bore three elegant bouquets.

At the hour appointed the family and relatives of the deceased, the Cumberland Bar Association, the Ligonia, Machigonne and Eastern Star Encampments of Odd Fellows, and the members of the City Government came in and took seats in the front part of the church, the body having been filled some time before. Among the distinguished gentlemen present were Judges SHERLEY, KENT and MILTON, Governor CHAMBERLAIN, ex-Governors COBURN and WASHBURN, Senator HAMLIN, Representative LYNCH and others.

Rev. Mr. BAILEY, pastor of the First Parish, and Rev. Dr. CARUTHERS, of the Second Parish Church, conducted the services. Dr. CARUTHERS delivered the discourse, which was attentively listened to by the audience. The following is an abstract of

THE FUNERAL DISCOURSE.

"Death loves a shining mark"—and few marks more brilliant and conspicuous have been presented to the great destroyer than the illustrious man whose mortal remains are now to be consigned to the house appointed for all living. He was a man, and as such subject to the divinely-appointed laws and conditions of humanity on earth. He had not reached, it is true, the furthest limit of earthly existence; but with a physical constitution such as his, nothing but the lifelong habit of temperance, even to abstemiousness could, humanly speaking, have prolonged his life to the age of three-score years and three. All but his childhood and his youth are now incorporated with the history of this city, where he early gained the esteem of his fellow-citizens, of this State of Maine, where he soon gave sufficient proof of his tact and talent as a legislator, and of his native land where, throughout its wide expanse, he has long been highly esteemed and is now lamented as one of the ablest and most distinguished of its Senators. In character Mr. FESSENDEN was transparency itself, and even a brief study of the man presented to careful observation all that was peculiar about him. Physiognomically, his countenance betrayed a sagacity, a sense of independence, a placid satisfaction, a freedom from all stiffness and hauteur, all which inspired the respect, confidence and readiness of communication, even on the part of casual associates. They who connect with elevated station the air of personal superiority, artificial dignity of gesture, stilted intonation, and seeming condescension, would have found none of these in him; and hours might have been spent with him without any suspicion, save as it might arise from designed or undesigned allusion to national concerns, that he was indeed one of the ablest and most illustrious of his country's Senators. His was the true modesty, not of genius; but he had none of that timidity often confounded with modesty, which shrinks from the avowal of opinions or from a course of action, merely because they are not in harmony with those of others. Indeed, he had few opinions. Principles were the staple of the stamina of his mental furniture—principles carefully studied, cautiously adopted, and firmly maintained.

His ideas on all subjects, especially of public policy, were singularly lucid. None, however, disposed to differ, could for a moment doubt what those ideas were. The limpid clearness of his diction as a public orator was not surpassed even by a WEBSTER, and none of his auditors were ever put to the painful task of unraveling his meaning from a mass of superfluous verbiage. He was a man of principles and facts, and these made up by far the largest part of his most elaborate orations. He rejected with something like disdain the use of metaphors of any kind, and few Senatorial addresses were more devoid of such ornament as is supposed to be supplied by so-called figures of speech. He stated facts with distinctness and precision; he reasoned upon them with eloquence and cogency, adding link after link to the chain of inferential deductions until the last link was fastened, the chain completed, and the argument securely clinched.

Though doubtless sharing in the infirmities of a fallen nature, no Senator was ever more calm or more dispassionate in debate; and none knew better the invaluable art of self-control in popular discussion. In this respect he was a model for all public speakers; and those who most widely differed from him in judgment as to the measures he advocated or opposed, could not but admire the placid serenity of manner and firm self-possession with which he constantly affirmed and defended his positions. The occasions have not, it is believed, been few in which this almost stoical tranquillity of thought and utterance have constrained opponents to reconsider their own decisions, and even to bring them into nearer if not entire accordance with those of their courteous but ever resolute antagonist. His courtesy was as conspicuous as his decision. No low, unworthy epithets escaped his lips. No sinister insinuation disguised his masculine addresses. He gave full credit to his most virulent opponents for purity of motives, and never designed to wield, even the fervid fever of debate, the doubtful weapons of surmise or of sarcasm. He could be severe—he often was—but his was the severity of conscientious belief, contending with might and main for what he conceived to be right in itself and useful in its influence. He never evinced even the semblance of coarseness or vulgarity. He was out and out a gentleman, and the singular uniformity now characterizing the eulogistic remarks of all parties in the United States, speaking through their respective organs, of this great man, is a grand and righteous tribute to his memory as an upright, honorable, benignant and conscientious Senator.

Conscience was his guide in all things. Well instructed in early life in the sacred principles of heavenly truth, it cannot be doubted that the internal monitress whose dictates he implicitly obeyed drew her admonitions from a higher source than those either of unenlightened reason or a treacherous expediency. In his noble father, whom he so soon follows to the tomb, he had a fine example of truly Christian patriotism, and it cannot surely be doubted that as the younger FITT of English fame was in some respects the reflection of the elder, so WILLIAM FITT FESSENDEN took no small part of his intellectual and moral impress from his immediate ancestor. Both drew their inspirations as patriots from the political creed of the early Puritans; both loved learning for its own sake; both loved their country with a pure and practical affection; and both laid their utmost to remove the foulest stain from her escutcheon—this most disgraceful stigma from her reputation. They were both great men—great in mind, great in their respective spheres of action, great in motives and in aims, and both equally entitled to the contemporaneous and posthumous respect of all who have known or may yet know their names, their merits and their deeds.

Father and son now speak to us, fellow-citizens, from the tomb, and while we venerate their memories as related to the nation which in various capacities they served so faithfully, let us take home the lesson so impressively reiterated, of the comparative evanescence and vanity of all earthly attainments and distinctions. Let us ask of God that we may be so taught as to apply our hearts unto wisdom. Wisdom lies in providing for the future; and the future of eternity can be provided for only by securing through faith in Christ as the propitiation for sin, the redemption of the soul and that thorough moral renovation which alone can qualify us for the society and scenes and services of heaven. Let us set our affections on things above, and not on things on earth, so that our life may be hid with Christ in God, and when He who is our life shall appear, we also shall appear with Him in glory.

At the conclusion of the exercises the funeral procession proceeded to the Western Cemetery.

The Recent Bank Defalcation in Boston.

From the Boston Post, Sept. 13.

The defalcation of SAUNDERS, the paying teller of the North National Bank, continues to be a theme of fertile conversation in money circles. SAUNDERS, it is believed, has confessed to the extent of his iniquities. He turned over all his stock and accounts with the brokers to the bank authorities, and they, being settled, realized about $35,000 to the bank. Over and beyond this the loss to the bank will be between $50,000 and $67,000, and the bank directors believe will be the full extent of the defalcation, the accounts having been inspected closely by them and the Bank Commissioner. His first departure from an honest course was in lending $2,000 of the bank's money, in the belief that he had good security. This failing, he was tempted to go into speculation with the bank funds, in the hope of regaining what he had already lost. His mode of operation was to put up money as a margin for the purchase of stock. The money was taken from time to time, in sums of $1,000, $3,000, $5,000 and $7,000, repeated losses making further peculations and further duplication of checks necessary to avoid exposure. SAUNDERS has operated through Boston brokers, and chiefly in the New-York Stock market, and is believed to have made his greatest losses during the last six months. In his private and personal matters he was not extravagant, and he was regarded as a most excellent and efficient officer in the bank. Saturday afternoon SAUNDERS was taken into custody on a warrant issued by the United States Court, on a charge of robbing a national bank.

MR. SEWARD IN ALASKA.

Arctic Moonlight Extended to Mid-Excursion to Chilcat—View of the Eclipse—Powwows with the Natives—The Return to Sitka.

Correspondence of the San Francisco Alta.

SITKA, A. T., Friday, Aug. 13, 1869.

Two weeks ago to-day the *Active* arrived. It was about 3:30 o'clock in the afternoon, and the fact was at once heralded that Hon. WILLIAM H. SEWARD and party were on board. In a few minutes boats were putting off from the shore, with officers and citizens to welcome our distinguished visitor to the land forever to be associated with his name. A salute was fired to his honor as he came ashore and passed the parade-ground on his way to the house of Mr. DODGE, the first Collector of Sitka, which was to be his home during his stay here. The day unfortunately was rainy, but as this is Alaska's normal condition, perhaps it was well that Mr. SEWARD saw her in her everyday attire.

He passed that evening quietly at home receiving a few callers, but the next day made a tour of the town and surroundings. As it was the Russian Sabbath, he attended the service in the Greek Church, and afterward called on the Bishop at his residence, where he was entertained pleasantly in true Russian style. Afterward he visited the Indian village, and some fur houses, and whatever places of interest there were to be seen in their little settlement. Indeed he made such good use of his time that in the evening he jestingly said that there was "no person in town of whom he did not know everything that was to be known, his business, residence, and previous history." On Sunday he attended service in the Fort Chapel, and remained to visit the Sunday School, after which, accompanied by his son and daughter-in-law, he took a drive along the beach and to the river. He expressed himself much pleased with all he saw, and cannot understand how any one can be discontented amid such beautiful scenery, and with such delicious venison and salmon to eat. On Monday General DAVIS gave a reception to Mr. SEWARD, and all officers and citizens, with wives and daughters, availed themselves of the opportunity to pay their respects to him. It was a delightful gathering, and interesting to all, the pleasures continuing until quite late in the day. But the severe exercise Mr. SEWARD had taken the two days previous told upon him by producing an attack of the gout, and he suffered extremely, although with a smile on his lip and a genial greeting for every one. He was obliged, however, to keep very quiet until he left for his tour to the North.

GOING TO SEE THE ECLIPSE.

On the evening of Tuesday, the 3d, a pleasant party was gathered on board the *Active*, bound for Chilcat to view the country and the eclipse on the following Saturday. There were Mr. SEWARD, his son, daughter-in-law, and the friends who had accompanied him from San Francisco, General DAVIS, family, and two of his staff, and four or five citizens of Sitka, guests of Mr. SEWARD, and Captain DALL. The accommodations were all that were desirable, and general courtesy was extended by all on board to the guests on this excursion. The *Active* left Sitka about 3 o'clock Wednesday morning, passing through Peril Straits with the flood tide, and that afternoon anchored in Koutz-nou Bay, opposite an Indian village of the same name. The next morning at daylight we started again. All day our course lay through straits of unparalleled beauty. We passed at the mouth of the Chilcat River. This was a charming spot in which to lie lazily at anchor for three or four days. Here the river is three or four miles wide, stretching up to the northwest like a broad strait, but we were sheltered in a little bay which is hidden from view by a point of land. We were now in the region to which Professor DAVIDSON had come a few weeks before for scientific purposes. An Indian was immediately sent off with a letter from General DAVIS to him, and the next evening, about the same hour, a messenger arrived from the Professor himself. He reported that he was very comfortably established in the quarters of the Chilcat Chief Klaw-Kutch, at his imperial village Kat-hagh-too, thirty miles up the river. He reported the weather clear and good, the country beautiful, a huge iron mountain near by, and closed his letter with an invitation, "come up hither." Accordingly, preparations were set on foot by various parties to start early the next Saturday morning. Three parties set out in canoes, one after the other; the last and largest, which left about 7 o'clock, being the one in which were Mr. SEWARD, General DAVIS and two other gentlemen.

REPORTS OF THE PARTIES.

While we were at dinner on Sunday evening, one of the canoe parties came in, having come back, bringing our excursionists safely home, and with them Professor DAVIDSON and his assistants. Each had to relate his experience, and all were interesting. Mr. SEWARD's party were about half-way up the river at the time of the eclipse, which the sun was observed first by an Indian, who said it was "very sick, and he could not go to sleep." They refused to row any further, so the party went ashore, and were soon seated around a fire in a most picturesque little dell on the river bank, between high mountains. And in this dell appeared the dark cloud of night coming gradually toward them while it was yet light overhead. They had a longer view of the eclipse than any of us, as they saw it from the time it was first observed until it had entirely passed away—a good deal over an hour. In the same way in which they first saw it, they saw the darkness, the light appeared while it was yet dark overhead. They had an interesting journey up the river, and all reached the Professor's camp about the same time, and were most hospitably entertained by him and Klaw-Kutch during that evening and night. They had found that tribe had had quite a successful observation of the eclipse, and he will doubtless make some new and most interesting revelations. The next day, after a powwow with the chiefs and a look at the iron mountain, they set off toward home. The iron mountain proved to be only one of a vast range of mountains filled with the sources of the Chilcat River. The ore appears to be pure, and small particles of it will adhere to a knife blade as to a magnet. The water trickling in little streams down the sides of their range is strongly chalybeate. Along the shore of the river were quite a number of canoes, that for the beautifully colored in Autumn as in the "States." Professor DAVIDSON brought down some beautiful little blue forget-me-nots which he had gathered by the side of a glacier on the top of a mountain twelve hundred feet high.

UNDER WAY TO RETURN.

Some of the Professor's luggage was brought down in a canoe by the two Chilcat Chiefs, Klow-kutch and Kol-ch-ka, accompanied by a sub-Chief, and their wives, who arrived a little later. In all the war talks and pow-wows in this entire Indian region, the women are admitted, and take a very prominent part in the discussions. Female suffrage is surely recognized in Alaska. They were received in style by Mr. SEWARD, and partook of an entertainment in the cabin, given by Mr. SEWARD and General DAVIS. Toasts were drank and speeches made, as at any civilized dinner party; but the affair was a little tedious, as two interpreters were required—one to translate from Indian into Russian, and the other from Russian into English. The chiefs were much gratified by the attention paid them, and listened with much interest as they received lessons in "Astronomy made Easy by Professors SEWARD and DAVIS!" They said they perceived one could learn much by traveling, and that they never had received so much instruction as on that evening. After the banquet a flag was presented to each of the chiefs, and they returned to their own canoes, and the next morning at daylight we bid adieu to the Chilcat River. That afternoon we anchored again in Koutz-nou Bay, and, after an early dinner, went ashore, and paid a visit to the village. It was not a very attractive, yet it was an interesting sight to see the women preparing salmon for drying for Winter's use. The heads are taken off, the body cut to the tail so as to lay flat open, and then dried in the sun or by the fire until stiff. The roe is collected in a large vessel, and a substance similar to Russian caviare is made from it. The village is large and well built of Alaska cedar, the timbers generally hewn by stone hatchets, though some Indians have steel instruments. We measured the house of the Chief Klow-Kutch's house, which was four feet wide and thirty feet four inches long. Each house has its little garden, and here the families raise a few potatoes and a coarse variety of turnip.

The next day we started on our way to Sitka. The afternoon was rainy and a little rough, and nearly every one "turned in" for the sleep which had been lost the night before. That evening we anchored in a beautiful nook called Clam Bay, about twenty or twenty-five miles from Sitka. There, the next morning, some gentlemen went ashore, returning about 11 o'clock with a quantity of crabs, clams, and flounders, and almost immediately we started again for Sitka. After a few minutes, upon turning a point, we came full upon the revenue steamer *Lincoln* on her return from Kodiac and the northwest. She stopped, as we did, to speak, and it was cheering to see the familiar form of our old friend, Captain HERRIGAN, upon the hurricane deck. He accompanied us to Sitka, before which town we cast anchor, and fired our guns about 3 o'clock on the afternoon of Wednesday, the 11th of August. We were all glad to get home once more, and find friends all well, and note the improvements our enterprizing officer, Colonel BEADY, had made in the garrison during our absence. The rest of the day was spent in quiet at home, or chatting with friends over our pleasant excursion.

Mr. SEWARD and party remained on board the *Active* that night, and yesterday paid a visit to the fisheries at Onesky, which they found extremely interesting, and the report the scenery quite as pretty as any we saw on our journey north. In the evening Mr. SEWARD, at the request of the citizens, delivered a very interesting address to the people, in the Post Chapel. He predicts a fine future for Alaska in her forests, fisheries, fur trade and mineral wealth—and judging from the developments made since of the Mississippi River by the last thirty years, we see no reason why this prediction should not be verified. After their return from the fisheries, Mr. SEWARD became the guest of General DAVIS, and Mr. and Mrs. FRED. SEWARD again went to the house of Mr. DODGE. To-day they are taking advantage of the clearing weather to take a last view of Sitka and their friends here, and to-night will embark upon the *Active*, which will leave to-morrow morning for San Francisco. They will leave pleasant memories with us, and Mr. SEWARD will linger long in the hearts as well as the minds of those whom he has warmly attached to himself during his brief stay here.

PERSONAL AND LITERARY.

"The world forgetting, by the world forgot."

Some little time ago, a member of the British House of Commons arrived in this City, with a letter of introduction to a gentleman then residing here. He delivered his letter, was afterward vaguely heard of as being ill somewhere on the Hudson, and then suddenly disappeared. His friends in England made inquiries after him, but could gain no satisfactory tidings. It was a nine-days' wonder; people found out all at once that the missing gentleman had always been a little eccentric. Very soon he was forgotten. And yet he had been widely and favorably known. He had accompanied the Earl of ELGIN in his special mission to Washington in 1854. He afterward went to Canada and to China in a diplomatic capacity. He was appointed Secretary of Legation in Japan in 1861, and was severely wounded in the attack upon the members of the Mission which was made that year. For three years after his return to England he represented the Borough of Stirling in Parliament, and then sunk as completely out of sight as if the earth had opened and swallowed him up. This gentleman, whose name was LAWRENCE OLIPHANT, had written one or two successful books, and contributed to more than one leading journal in England. He seemed to have a distinguished career before him, and why he abandoned it no one could fathom. Suddenly, however, it was stated that an indefatigable newspaper reporter had discovered and "interviewed" him. A man may escape from friends and acquaintance, but that Nemesis of modern life, the reporter, is sure to pursue him. Wild stories were circulated about Mr. OLIPHANT. He was the head of a new community. He had contracted new and strange ties. There was every prospect of his having a chapter all to himself in some future edition of *New America*. At this crisis our contemporary, the *Tribune*, steps in and demolishes the figments of the enterprising reporter. Mr. OLIPHANT has, it is true, retired to a small colony at Brocton, which he has been the means of founding, but like the memorable society immortalized by NATHANIEL HAWTHORNE, it is free from harm or offence before the world. No mysterious rites or ceremonies are practiced. The friends who have agreed to live together work for the bread they eat, and desire only a life unruffled by the storms of the outer world. Will that dream ever lose its fascinations? We hope that at least Mr. OLIPHANT will be left to indulge it in peace. He is a gentleman entitled to respectful treatment. Not many would have given up his chance in life for the sake of cultivating a few acres in such a secluded part of God's acre. But Mr. OLIPHANT knows his own purposes best. He has not read his *Georgics* in vain. We implore on his behalf immunity from the "interviewing" fraternity.

Mrs. EMILIE GULDBRANDSEN, of Stockholm, Sweden, an

REAL ESTATE TRANSACTIONS.

To-day Messrs. JOHNSON & MILLER open the Fall season with their great sale at Shippan Point. The property has already been fully described in this column. It is worthy the attention of all interested in suburban sales. The terms are liberal, and the property the finest yet offered at public auction. The steamer Thomas Collyer will start from the Hartford and New-Haven Steamboat Pier, Peck-slip, at 9:30 A. M., and from the foot of Thirty-seventh-street, East River, at 9:45 A. M. Grafula's Seventh Regiment Band will accompany the excursionists, and the arrangements are in all respects very perfect. A select party of ladies and gentlemen will attend, and a very successful sale is anticipated.

At Avenel, N. J., Messrs. A. D. MELLICK, JR., & BRO. will to-day have an extensive and interesting sale. The property is nicely located, near Rahway, convenient to this City and generally attractive. The terms of sale are very easy and worthy of particular attention.

On Thursday, Messrs. MELLICK & Co. have a large sale at Bergen Point, N. J. There are few places in the vicinity of New-York that offer so great advantages as a place of residence for the business man, the clerk or the workingman as Bergen Point, or, as it is now known, the City of Bayonne. Its geographical position is such that it sustains the same relations to the State of New-Jersey as the Island of Manhattan does to the State of New-York, with the advantage above the latter of being a peninsula instead of an island. There are over fifty regular communications daily by the Central Railroad of New-Jersey, two steamboats and a dummy railroad, which communicates with Jersey City every hour. The commutation rates being about $60 a year, it can be readily seen with how much more ease the down-town business man or mechanic can reach his home at Bergen Point than if he lived even as low down as Seventeenth-street, in the City of New-York, as some of the afternoon trains reach Bergen Point in twenty-five minutes from the New-York side of the river. The views obtained from the elevations of Bergen Point are extensive and fine. To the east and south, in the dim distance, can be seen the cities of New-York and Brooklyn, with their towers and shipping, the waters of the bay between covered with the craft of all nations. Winding between the Point and Staten Island is the silvery Kill von Kull, while the island itself, fronting a little toward the southwest, displays its thickly shaded hill sides, the tops of handsome villas cropping out from among the trees, reminding one of England's famous Isle of Wight; at the west the eye stretches across the broad expanse of Newark Bay, which lies as calm as a mirror, busy all the day and at sunset duplicating the cloud pictures and golden castles by ghostly masons wrought. Beyond the bay can be seen the large City of Newark. The City of Elizabeth is also in full view, a little to the south of Newark, with a troop of tall masts crowding its wharves. The blue hills of New-Jersey bind the horizon's edge, gradually fading into the sky and clouds until the two are united in one. Bergen Point has a population of about two thousand, (composed mainly of New-York families,) three churches, four stores, and a large hotel, favorably known to the New-York public as the La Tourette House. The lots are but five minutes' walk from the station, in the midst of improvements and in the immediate vicinity of churches. Over fifty trains daily stop at Bergen Point Station, only twenty-five minutes from the New-York side of the river. Maps and full particulars may be had at the auctioneers' office, No. 26 Pine-street.

Transfers of Real Estate.

NEW-YORK.

Manhattan-st., n. s., 183.1 ft. w. of 104th-av., 22x200	nom.
Water-st., s. s., 62.11 ft. e. of Pike-slip, 41.6x100.1½	$80,000
21st-st., n. s., 120 ft. e. of Madison-av., 21.8x98.9	28,000
46th-st., n. s., 105 No. 30, map No. 405, 25x100.5	8
parcel	800
46th-st., s. s., 50 ft. e. of 8th-av., 20x100.5	18,500
92d-st., s. s., 200 ft. e. of 4th-av., 16.8x102.2	19,000
54th-st., n. s., 200 ft. w. of 3d-av., 16x100.5	nom.
119th-st., n. s., 240 ft. w. of 3d-av., 114.6x	
119th and 120th sts., between 3d and 4th-avs., 400 ft. w. of 3d-av., 200x15	half parcel nom.
124th-st., n. s., 150 ft. w. of 1st-av., 22.8x99x22.9x32.5½x247.5	nom.
124th-st., n. s., 250 ft. w. of 1st-av., 50x23.1x80.10x	
46.3½	3,500
124th-st., n. s., 300 ft. e. of 2d-av., 25x100.11	3,000
4th-av., n. e. corner of 119th-st., 75.5x90	10,500
6th-av., w. s., 50 ft. s. of 49th-st., 25x100	18,000

Leases Recorded.

Broadway, No. 815, 4 years, per year	$3,000
East Houston-st., No. 413, 2 years and 8 months, per year	900
West 126th-st., No. 313, 3 years, 7 months and 15 days, per year	6,000
9th-av., e. w. corner of 49th-st., 3 years and 8 months, per year	3,000

KINGS COUNTY.

Brooklyn.

Floyd-st., n. s., 100 ft. w. of Bedford-av., 100x100	$8,000
Hallock-st., n. s., 175 ft. w. of Bulkhead, on Gowanus Creek, 175x100	13,000
Kosciusko-st., n. s., 200 ft. e. of Reid-av., 20x100	1,550
Lexington-av., w. s., 107.11 ft. n. of Van Cott-av., 16.11x100	2,225
Madison-st., s. s., 110 ft. e. of Franklin-av., 30x100	7,500
Oakland-st., s. s., 225 ft. n. of Hausen-av., 25x100	1,125
Pacific-st., n. s., 125 ft. w. of Schenectady-av., 44x47.7x77x87.2x3.7x100	3,000
Pacific-st., n. s., 175 ft. e. of 4th-av., 18x90	2,000
President-st., s. s., 80 ft. e. of Hoyt-st., 16x100	7,200
President-st., n. s., 300 ft. e. of Powers-st., 30x70	
21x200x26x21x100	2,775
Van Buren-st., n. s., 180 ft. e. of Throop-av., 20x100	2,000
Willoughby-st., n. s., 120 ft. w. of Brevoort-st., 20x100	800
Stuyvesant-av., w. s., 100 ft. n. of Gates-av., 50x100	15,000
Stuyvesant-av., w. s., 127.6 ft. n. of Gates-av., 18.9x100	3,000
Throop-av. and Stockton-st., n. e. cor., 25x55	7,000
6th-av., w. s., 170.4 ft. n. of Prospect-av., 30x80	24,000

QUEENS COUNTY.

Flushing.

Golden-st., lots Nos. 40, 41, 42 and 43, Parsons'	$400

Hempstead.

Bethpage turnpike, n. s., adjoining Shefler's, 3 and 1, 200x100	$2,500

Laurel Hill.

Court-sv., lot No. 9 and house, 25x100	$600

Long Island City.

East 4th-st. and East-av., s. w. cor., 25x87	$1,800
West 7th-st., b. s., 125 ft. e. of West-av., 25x100	350

WESTCHESTER COUNTY.

Cortlandt.

James Montgomery's property, indefinite description	$40,700

Greenburg.

Highland turnpike, n. s., adjoining Mr. Hyatt's, 20x50	$375

Morrisania.

1426-st., s. s., 250 ft. e. of Alexander-av., 50x100	$6,000
147th-st., n. s., 115 ft. e. of Boston road, 25x100	1,200

Westchester.

11th-av., s. s., west half of lot No. 839, Wakefield, 50x114	$150

West Farms.

Barriner-av., e. s., 100 ft. n. o. 53-st., 50x100	$750
Grant-av., e. s., 225 ft. n. of Valentine-av., 114x151	1,000

NEW-JERSEY.

Newark.

South Broad and Thomas sts., s. w. corner, 50x110	$6,000
South Broad and Wright sts., s. w. corner, 110x120	12,000
Camden-st., w. s., 175 ft. n. of 14th-av., 25x70	400
Kinney-st., e. s., 40 ft. s. of Boyd-st., 20x90	300
Ridge-st., w. s., 100 ft. n. of Mill-st., 25x100	300
Ogden-st., e. s., 444 ft. n. of Parker-st., 25x100	450
Walnut-st., e. s., 188 ft. s. of Broad-st., 25x92	1,824
Stone-st., e. s., 270 ft. n. of Crane-st., 25x100	500

Belleville.

Spring Garden road, 2 acres	6,000

Bloomfield.

Cadmus-st., w. s., indefinite, 112x175	1,200

Caldwell.

Newark and Pompton road, w. s., indefinite, 6 42-100 acres	$2,850

East Orange.

Washington-st., w. s., indefinite	$2,000

Montclair.

Newark and Pompton road, n. e. s., indefinite, 3 40-100 acres	$2,000
Valley road, indefinite locality, 7x400	4,200

Westfield.

New-st., s. w. s., indefinite locality, 25x171	$300

Jersey City.

Grove-st., e. s., 91 ft. from North 6th-st., 18x100	$4,200
Varick and Montgomery sts., S. W. corner, 50x75	5,400
Wayne-st., e. s., 105 No. 17, block No. 68, city map, 25x70	1,250

Hudson City.

Pine-st., n. s., 173.4 ft. w. of Grand-st., 27x61	$800
Lots Nos. 5 and 7, block No. 3, Tuomlin estate, fronting on Reservoir	800

North Bergen.

De Mott-st., s. s., 175 ft. w. of Bergenwoods-av., 25x100	$375

Bayonne—Lease.

Avenue T, between 2d and 3d sts., 25x100, per year	$650

West Hoboken.

Clinton-av., e. s., 75 ft. n. of Warren-st., 25x100	$600

CITY REAL ESTATE.

FOR SALE—THE NEW THREE-STORY Eight-stone brown-stone house and furniture, No. 38 West 10th-st.; the house has all modern improvements; is in perfect order, and very pleasant for a family; will be sold low, and terms easy. Apply to the owner on the premises.

FOR SALE — ON 8TH-AV., VALUABLE business corner; on Hudson-st., corner, four-story brick house. Apply to BARKER & THEALL, No. 5 Cortlandt-st.

CITY REAL ESTATE.

FOR SALE, FURNISHED.

A four-story brown-stone house near 8th-av. and within two blocks of the Fifth-av. Hotel; built by Ogden; frescoed by Guille & Allen; billiard room, &c., and in excellent condition. Price $85,000. Address J. C., Office *Evening Post*.

FOR SALE—WITH IMMEDIATE POSSESSION, four first-class four-story brown-stone houses, on the north side of 46th-st., 175 feet west of 6th-av.; houses 20.10x66, lot 20.10x100.6; very superior; parlors, stairs and front basement all hardwood; will be sold cheap. Inquire on the premises or of the owner, JOHN C. SABIN, No. 122 West 60th-st.

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COUNTRY REAL ESTATE.

NURSERYMEN, ATTENTION.

There is no property in the vicinity of New-York so admirably adapted for your business as the magnificent country seat formerly belonging to

Hon. BENJAMIN WOOD,

situated at Great Neck, L. I., fourteen miles from the City, via Flushing and North Shore Railroads. The soil is excellent. All choice trees and shrubs, indigenous to this climate, are growing luxuriously in the gardens and plantations surrounding the mansion. The green-houses are filled with delicate and choice flowers. Rows of Sicilian orange trees hedged skirt the outside boundaries. Upward of $140,000 have been spent during the last twenty years on the property.

ON TUESDAY, SEPT. 21,

at 12 o'clock noon, on the premises, this magnificent country seat will be sold in plots to suit, at public auction, on easy terms, positively and without reserve, to the highest bidder. Never before has there been such an opportunity. Call at once on us, secure a map, and by all means examine the property before the sale, which, we repeat again, will be positive and peremptory. There will be no minimum.

JOHNSON & MILLER, Auctioneers,
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A FARM OF SIXTY ACRES FOR SALE OR exchange, with stock and crops; four cows, three horses, four pigs, poultry, corn, hay, oats, and wheat gathered. One of 18½ acres, for cash, including stock and crops; plenty of fruit; price $2,500; back of Plainfield. F. EGLIO, No. 31 Centre-st.

A LARGE HOUSE, OUTBUILDINGS, and three acres of land, in perfect order, to let at $600; for sale at $20,000; fifty minutes by cars from Fulton or South Ferries, on Flatbush-av., Kings County; water and gas. V. K. STEVENSON & SON, No. 11 Pine-st.

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O. H. PIERSON, Auctioneer.

BY A. D. MELLICK, JR., & BRO., Auctioneers and dealers in New-Jersey real estate, No. 24 Pine-st., New-York.

TUESDAY, Sept. 14, at 12:30 P. M., on the premises, absolute sale, without reserve, of 250 villa plots at Avenel, N. J., one mile from Rahway, and one hour from New-York.

These lots are beautifully situated near the station, on elevated ground, and commands extended views of Staten Island and the Orange Mountains. The property ascends gradually and regularly from the railroad until at the centre it is as high as the church steeples in Rahway.

NOTE THE PAYMENTS—$20 a lot and the auction fees on the day of sale, and $10 a month thereafter.

No buying in on account of the owner; every lot offered will be sold.

Special train will leave the foot of Cortlandt-st. at 11 A. M. Collation on the arrival of the train.

Efficient detectives will check all boys and suspicious characters.

Maps and free passes at the office of J. S. TAYLOR, No. 61 Montgomery-st., Jersey City, and at the office of A. D. MELLICK, JR., & BRO.

O. H. PIERSON, Auctioneer.

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Positive sale by order of James A. Williamson, Esq., of

100 BUILDING LOTS,

AT

BERGEN POINT, N. J.,

ON

THURSDAY, Sept. 16,

At 1 P. M., on the premises.

These lots are well located, five minutes' walk from the station, on Avenues U and V and 4th and 5th sts., and in the midst of improvements.

Terms unusually easy: Ten per cent. on the day of sale and $10 a month thereafter; or $25 a quarter, with interest, on deferred payments.

Bergen Point is but twenty-five minutes from the New-York side of the river, by the Central Railroad of New-Jersey, with sixty trains daily, running at all hours of the day and night.

Sale absolute.

Every man can save $10 a month from his wages and salary, and own a desirable lot in a good location.

No better savings bank can be found for the poor man.

Special trains from the foot of Liberty-st. at 12½ P. M. Collation on the arrival of the train. Maps and passes will be in readiness at the office of the auctioneers seven days before the sale.

A. D. MELLICK, JR., & BRO.

J. JOHNSON, Jr., Auctioneer.

HO! FOR GREAT NECK!

SECOND GRAND SALE

SEASON OF PEACHES, NINTH MONTH, TWENTY-FIRST DAY.

FREE RIDES! FREE LUNCH!

FREE EXCURSION!

SEPT. 21, AT 12 M.

JOHNSON & MILLER

WILL POSITIVELY SELL AT AUCTION, WITHOUT LIMIT OR RESERVATION, ON THURSDAY, SEPTEMBER 21,

AT 12 O'CLOCK, ON THE PREMISES, GREAT NECK, QUEENS COUNTY, L. I.,

the magnificent country seat formerly belonging to the Hon. Ben. Wood, consisting of the

MANSION HOUSE, NUMEROUS OUTBUILDINGS, AND

200 ELEGANT VILLA PLOTS OF VARIOUS DIMENSIONS.

THIS CHARMING PLACE, situated on a gently undulating slope, was laid out and improved by its former owner at an expense of $140,000. In the garden the choicest flowers and fruits abound. Surrounding the dwelling are plantations of the most beautiful shrubs and shade trees; arbor vitæ and rose of Sicilian orange trees, hedged, skirt the outside. In the greenhouses the most delicate, showy, and beautiful flowers are constantly in bloom. The sight of a century plant 35 years old will well repay a visit.

THIS SALE is of the utmost importance to those who contemplate purchasing country property. Great Neck is proverbial for health. It is only four-teen miles from New-York City (Hell's much nearer than Westfield, Plainfield, and Somerville, N. J.) Brunswick. The railroad facilities are good and constantly improving. Property now sells cheap, and the advance in prices during the next few years must be fabulous.

BY ALL MEANS ATTEND THIS SALE. Take your wife with you. A day in the country will be beneficial. The company will be select. No disreputable characters will be allowed on the cars. Special detectives will be on the cars.

HOW TO GO.

Take the Hunter's Point boat at foot of James-slip or 34th-st., New-York, at 8:30 o'clock on the morning of sale. Cross to Hunter's Point, jump into JOHNSON & MILLER'S SPECIAL TRAIN, and 45 minutes will land you at Great Neck.

Long Islanders will take cars at Hunter's Point at 9:40 o'clock.

SHOULD THE DAY BE RAINY THE SALE WILL BE POSTPONED UNTIL NEXT FAIR DAY.

MAPS AND FREE TICKETS are now ready at the office of JOHNSON & MILLER, No. 25 Nassau-st., New-York.

J. JOHNSON, Jr., Auctioneer.

RAHWAY, N. J.

GRAND SALE AT AUTUMN SALE

CITY AND COUNTRY COMBINED.

FREE RIDES ON SPECIAL TRAIN.

GRAND COLLATION, AND PLENTY OF IT.

JOHNSON & MILLER

Will sell, absolutely without limit, on the premises, at

12½ o'clock, on

TUESDAY, Sept. 28,

500 CHOICE BUILDING LOTS

In the Third Ward of the

CITY OF RAHWAY.

Should the weather be stormy, the sale will take place on the next fair day.

Full particulars concerning location, desirability, &c., will appear hereafter.

CLERKS and MECHANICS will find it to their interest to secure maps of, and attend this sale.

HOW TO GO.—Take special train, which will leave foot of Cortlandt-st. by New-Jersey Railroad, at 11 o'clock on the day of sale, Sept. 28.

Free excursion tickets can be had, after Sept. 17, of JOHNSON & MILLER, No. 25 Nassau-st., New-York, or of GEORGE H. JAQUES, Rahway, No. 208 Broadway, New-York, on and after Sept. 18.

BOYT, A. HAGGERTY, Auctioneer.

IMPORTANT AUCTION SALE OF COAL LANDS IN PENNSYLVANIA.

BOYT, A. HAGGERTY & CO. No. 31 Pine-st., New-York, will sell on

TUESDAY, Sept. 14, 1869,

EXCHANGE SALESROOM, No. 111 BROADWAY, (Trinity Building,) New-York, at 12 o'clock M., the following described valuable coal property, viz.:

This estate, known as "Branchdale," is situated in Schuylkill County, Pennsylvania, near Pottsville, and contains 600 acres and 160 perches.

There are excellent railroad outlets to market—distance to Philadelphia by rail, 102 miles; by canal, 111 miles; and by the new road now in process

SHIPPING.

ONLY DIRECT LINE TO FRANCE.

THE GENERAL TRANSATLANTIC COMPANY'S MAIL STEAMSHIPS BETWEEN NEW-YORK AND HAVRE, CALLING AT BREST.

The splendid vessels on this favorite route for the Continent will sail from Pier No. 42 North River as follows:

ST. LAURENT.....LEHAVRE.....SATURDAY, Sept. 18
VILLE DE PARIS.....SURMONT.....SATURDAY, Oct. 2
LAFAYETTE.....ROUMAN.....SATURDAY, Oct. 16
FRANKLIN.....DUHAMEL.....SATURDAY, Oct. 30

Rates of passage payable in gold, (value included) to HAVRE OR HAVRE, first cabin, $100; second cabin, $70.

TO PARIS, including railway ticket, $116 and $78.

These steamers do not carry steerage passengers.

Passengers traveling going or returning from the Continent of Europe will find it advantageous to avoid both English railways and the discomforts of crossing the Channel, besides saving time, trouble and expense.

GEO. MACKENZIE, Agent, No. 15 Broadway.

CUNARD LINE.

THE BRITISH AND NORTH AMERICAN ROYAL MAIL STEAMSHIPS.
BETWEEN NEW-YORK AND LIVERPOOL, CALLING AT CORK HARBOR.

Russia, Wednesday, Sept. 15 | Alpine, Thursday, Sept. 23
Siberia, Thursday, Sept. 16 | Cuba, Wednesday, Oct. 6
Java, Wednesday, Sept. 22 | Malta, Thursday, Oct. 7
Palmyra, Thursday, Sept. 23 | China, Wednesday, Oct. 13
Scotia, Wednesday, Sept. 29 | Tarifa, Thursday, Oct. 14

RATES OF PASSAGE.

By the Wednesday steamers not carrying steerage. First Cabin....$100, gold. Second Cabin....$60 gold. Third Cabin, to Liverpool....$40, gold.

By the Thursday steamers.
First Cabin....$100, gold. Steerage....$30, currency.

Steerage tickets from Liverpool and Queenstown and all parts of Europe at lowest rates.

Through bills of lading given for Belfast, Glasgow, Havre, Antwerp and other ports on the Continent and Mediterranean ports.

For freight and cabin passage apply at the Company's Office, No. 4 Bowling-green.

For steerage passage at No. 111 Broadway, Trinity Building. CHAS. G. FRANCKLYN, Agent.

STEAM TO GLASGOW AND LONDONDERRY.

THE ANCHOR LINE.

Favorite Clyde-built passenger Steamers are intended to sail as follows:

EUROPA.....Sept. 18 | IOWA.....Oct. 9
INDIA.....Sept. 25 | BRITANNIA.....Oct. 16
CAMBRIA.....Oct. 2 | COLUMBIA.....Oct. 23

and each SATURDAY thereafter, from Pier No. 20 North River, at 12 o'clock, noon.

RATES OF PASSAGE PAYABLE IN CURRENCY.

Cabin, to Liverpool, Glasgow or Derry, $80 and $90. Excursion, good for 12 months, $150.
Steerage, to Glasgow or Derry, $30; intermediate, $35.
Prepaid Certificates from these ports, $27.
Passengers booked to and from Hamburg, Havre, Rotterdam, Antwerp, Bremen, Paris, &c.
Drafts issued payable at any bank in Great Britain and Ireland.

For further information apply on the steamers, foot of Day-st., or at the Company's offices, No. 7 Bowling-green, New-York. HENDERSON BROTHERS.

FOR LIVERPOOL AND QUEENSTOWN.—Inman Line of Mail Steamers are appointed to sail as follows:

CITY OF PARIS.....Saturday, Sept. 18, 1 P. M.
CITY OF BALTIMORE, (via Halifax,) Tuesday, Sept. 21, 1 P. M.
CITY OF BOSTON.....Saturday, Sept. 25, 1 P. M.
CITY OF PARIS.....Saturday, Oct. 2, 1 P. M.

And each succeeding SATURDAY and alternate TUESDAY, from Pier No. 45 North River.

RATES OF PASSAGE.

BY THE MAIL STEAMER SAILING THURSDAY.		BY THE MAIL STEAMER SAILING SATURDAY.	
PAYABLE IN GOLD.		PAYABLE IN CURRENCY.	
First Cabin	$100	Steerage	$30
To London	105	To London	40
To Paris	115	To Paris	42

PASSAGE BY THE TUESDAY STEAMER, VIA HALIFAX.

FIRST CABIN. PAYABLE IN GOLD.		STEERAGE. PAYABLE IN CURRENCY.	
Liverpool	$80	Liverpool	$30
Halifax	20	Halifax	10
St. John's, N. F., by Branch Steamer	40	St. John's, N. F., by Branch Steamer	20

Passengers also forwarded to Havre, Hamburg, Bremen, &c., at reduced rates.

Tickets can be bought here at moderate rates by persons wishing to send for their friends.

For further information apply at the Company's Offices. JOHN G. DALE, Agent,
No. 15 Broadway, New-York.

STEAM TO LIVERPOOL.

CALLING AT QUEENSTOWN.

From Pier No. 46 North River, WEDNESDAY.

MINNESOTA	3,000 tons	Sept. 22, at 1 P. M.
NEVADA	3,125 tons	Sept. 29, at 1 P. M.
COLORADO	3,016 tons	Sept. 22, at 12 M.
NEBRASKA	3,200 tons	Oct. 6, at 24 P. M.
MANHATTAN	3,000 tons	Oct. 13
IDAHO	3,125 tons	Oct. 20

CABIN PASSAGE.....(Gold)...$80.
STEERAGE.....(Currency)...$30.

Saloons and State Rooms on deck.
Steerage Passage Office, No. 22 Broadway.
For freight or cabin passage apply to
WILLIAMS & GUION, No. 71 Wall-st.

NATIONAL LINE.

STEAM TO LIVERPOOL AND QUEENSTOWN, From Pier No. 47 North River.

VIRGINIA, JONES, Saturday, Sept. 18, at 1:30 A. M.
ERIN, WEBSTER, Saturday, Sept. 25.

Passage to Liverpool or Queenstown: Cabin, $100 and $75. Steerage, $30, currency.

Steerage tickets from Liverpool or Queenstown, $27, currency.

Apply at the Company's office, No. 69 Broadway.
F. W. J. HURST, Manager.

FOR ST. THOMAS AND BRAZIL.

UNITED STATES AND BRAZIL MAIL STEAMSHIP COMPANY.

REGULAR MAIL STEAMERS sailing on the 2d of every month:

NORTH AMERICA, Capt. WISE, Sept. 22.
MERRIMACK, Capt. G. B. SLOCUM, Oct. 22.
SOUTH AMERICA, Capt. R. A. TURKLEPAUGH, Nov. 22.

These splendid steamships sail on schedule time, and call at St. Thomas, Para, Pernambuco, Bahia and Rio de Janeiro, going and returning. For engagements of freight or passage, apply to
WM. R. GARRISON, Agent,
No. 5 Bowling-green, New-York.

UNITED STATES MAIL TO HAVANA.

ATLANTIC MAIL STEAMSHIP COMPANY.

Sailing regularly every THURSDAY, at 3 o'clock P. M., precisely, from Pier No. 4, North River.

EAGLE, Captain M. B. GREENE.....Sept. 16
MISSOURI, Captain G. W. PALMER.....Sept. 23
COLUMBIA, Captain E. VAN SICE.....Sept. 30

For freight or passage apply to
S. G. WHEELER, Jr., President,
No. 5 Bowling-green.

HAVANA, SISAL AND VERA CRUZ.

New-York and Mexican Mail Steamship Line, from Pier No. 77 East River, at 12 M.

The splendid new steamers
CLEOPATRA, Capt. PHILLIPS, Saturday, Sept. 25.
CITY OF MEXICO, Capt. DRAKE, Saturday, Oct. 16.

For freight or passage apply to
F. ALMANDARE & SONS, No. 22 Broadway.

FOR NASSAU, N. P.

CARRYING THE ROYAL MAILS.

Atlantic Mail S.S. Co.'s steamer COLUMBIA, Capt. E. VAN SICE, THURSDAY, Sept. 9, at 3 P. M., from Pier No. 4 North River.

For freight or passage apply to
S. G. WHEELER, Jr., President,
No. 5 Bowling-green.

PACIFIC MAIL STEAMSHIP COM. PANY'S

THROUGH LINE TO

CALIFORNIA AND CHINA.

Through rates, New-York to San Francisco:

First Class.	Steerage.
$150 to $200.	$75.

according to location of berth.

These rates include berths, board and all accessories for the trip.

CHANGE OF SAILING DAYS.

Steamers of the above line leave Pier No. 42 North River, foot of Canal-st., at 12 o'clock noon

ON 1ST AND 16TH EACH MONTH,

except when these days fall on Sunday, then the day previous

One hundred pounds baggage free to each adult. Medicine and advice free.

SEPT. 16—ALASKA, Captain GRAY, connecting MONTANA, Captain FARNSWORTH.

Steamer CHINA will leave San Francisco Oct. 4 for China and Japan.

NOTICE TO SHIPPERS.—Freight for steamer ALASKA received until 4 P. M. on WEDNESDAY, Sept. 15. All freight weighing less than 20 pounds to be prepaid or guaranteed, as shipments after sailing of steamer are rarely made. All usual facilities afforded shippers in collecting inland charges, &c.

For freight or passage tickets and all further information apply at the Company's office, on the wharf, foot of Canal-st.
F. R. BABY, Agent.

FOR SAVANNAH, GA.,

AND THE SOUTH AND SOUTHWEST.

GREAT SOUTHERN FREIGHT AND PASSENGER LINE STEAMSHIPS, AND CENTRAL RAILROAD OF GEORGIA.

GREAT REDUCTION IN PASSENGER RATES TO ALL POINTS IN THE INTERIOR.

THREE TIMES A WEEK,

TUESDAY, THURSDAY AND SATURDAY,

FROM PIER NO. 8 NORTH RIVER, THE STEAMSHIPS

VIRGO, Captain BULKLEY, TUESDAY, Sept. 14, from Pier No. 8 North River, at 3 P. M.
MURRAY, FERRIS & CO., Agents,
Nos. 61 and 63 South-st.

HERMAN LIVINGSTON, Captain CHENEMAN, THURSDAY, Sept. 16, from Pier No. 8 North River, at 3 P. M. LIVINGSTON, FOX & CO., Agents,
No. 52 Liberty-st.

MAGNOLIA, Captain CROWELL, SATURDAY, Sept. 18, from Pier No. 8 North River, at 3 P. M.
WM. R. GARRISON, Agent,
No. 5 Bowling-green.

FOR CHARLESTON, S. C., THE FLORIDA PORTS, THE SOUTH AND SOUTHWEST—REGULAR LINE.—The popular steamship MINNEHAHA, Captain F. CARRYER, Commander, will sail THURSDAY, Sept. 16, at 3 P. M., from Pier No. 8 North River, foot of Rector-st.

Through bills of lading to all points South and Southwest.

Agents in Charleston (Barnard & Co.) forward all goods free of commission.

ARTHUR LEARY, Agent, No. 72 William-st.

The steamship SARAGOSSA will sail Sept. 28.

NOTICE TO TRAVELERS.

Families or gentlemen going to travel on the Continent of Europe, who can afford the expense of a courier, should leave Paris without one; their services are invaluable in relieving the traveler from a multiplicity of cares and troubles respecting passports, examination and conveyance of luggage; in procuring comfortable lodgings; in protecting the traveler from imposition, and an infinity of annoyances to which they are exposed in various parts of the Continent. Competent and trustworthy couriers and traveling servants may always be obtained by applying to the COURIER SOCIETY, No. 3 Rue d'Alger, near the Tuileries Garden, Paris.

FOR SAVANNAH AND ALL POINTS IN THE INTERIOR OF GEORGIA AND FLORIDA.—The Black Star Independent Line will dispatch their splendid steamship MONTGOMERY, Captain F. M. FAIRCLOTH, on SATURDAY, Sept. 18, from Pier No. 13 North River, at 3 P. M.

R. LOWDEN, Agent, No. 32 West-st.

Freight received at all times under covered pier. Insurance to Savannah, by this line, half per cent.

UNITED STATES PASSPORT BUREAU.—United States passports, indispensable to travelers, issued by J. D. NONES, Passport Agent, 102 Broadway.

SHIPPING.

FOR MOBILE,

VIA FERNANDINA ROUTE.

THE FLORIDA RAILROAD COMPANY WILL DISPATCH THEIR FIRST-CLASS STEAMSHIP MERCEDITA, Captain STRAKER, On SATURDAY, Sept. 18, from Pier No. 3 North River, at 3 P. M. Cargo delivered without lighterage at Mobile.

No BOX receiving. Has superior passage accommodations.

Insurance guaranteed at old half a half per cent, to Mobile.

Through Rates and Bills Lading given to Selma, Montgomery, and all points in the interior at LOWER RATES than any other line.

For Freight or Passage apply to
J. F. PATTERSON, Agent, No. 227 West-st., or to R. H. DRUMMOND & CO., No. 34 Wall-st.

FOR NEW-ORLEANS DIRECT.

THE CROMWELL LINE.

Steamships of this line will leave Pier No. 4 North River, at 3 o'clock P. M., as follows:

GEO. WASHINGTON...GAGE...Saturday, Sept. 18.
MARIPOSA.....KEBLE, Saturday, Sept. 25.

Freight rates for St. Louis, Mobile and Galveston as through rates. For passage, first and second cabin, or freight, apply to H. P. CROMWELL & CO.,
No. 36 West-st.

FOR NEW-ORLEANS DIRECT—OLD Line—Low Freight.—The well-known, first-class, side-wheel steamship DE SOTO, THOMAS R. MORTON, Commander, will leave Pier No. 38 North River, on SATURDAY, Sept. 18, at 3 P. M. Freight taken at through rates for St. Louis, Mobile and Galveston.

For freight or passage, have unsurpassed accommodations, apply to LIVINGSTON, FOX & CO.,
No. 52 Liberty-st.

The VICTOR will follow from Pier No. 38 East River. C. H. MALLORY & CO.

STEAMBOATS.

FOR BOSTON

VIA

FALL RIVER, TOUCHING AT NEWPORT.

The world renowned steamers
BRISTOL AND PROVIDENCE,
Commodore BRAYTON and Commander SIMONS, will leave (alternate days) DAILY from Pier No. 30 North River, foot of Chambers-st, AT FIVE P. M.

DODWORTH'S CELEBRATED ORCHESTRA. GRAND PROMENADE CONCERT EVERY EVENING.

This is the only line running on SUNDAY NIGHT BOAT.

FREIGHT received up to 5 P. M. each evening.

JAMES FISK, Jr., President.
M. H. SIMONS, Managing Director.
CHAS. H. VAILE, General Passenger Agent.
H. H. MANGAM, Freight Agent.
Narragansett Steamship Company.

STONINGTON LINE.

TO BOSTON AND PROVIDENCE.

GREAT INSIDE ROUTE—SHORTEST AND MOST DIRECT.

Fare always as low as by any other line.

The new and elegant side-wheel steamers
STONINGTON and NARRAGANSETT,
Capt. WM. M. JONES. Capt. GEO. S. HULL.
From Pier No. 36, foot of Jay-st., North River, at 4 P. M.

Arriving wharf of all other lines.

Tickets sold and state-rooms secured at No. 2 Astor House, and at Dodd's Express office, No. 944 Broadway. D. S. BABCOCK,
President Stonington Steamboat Company.

PEOPLE'S LINE FOR ALBANY.

THE LARGEST AND MOST MAGNIFICENT RIVER STEAMERS IN THE WORLD.

THE ST. JOHN, DREW AND DEAN RICHMOND.

One of the above steamers will leave Pier No. 41 North River EVERY AFTERNOON (Sundays excepted) at 5 o'clock, arriving at Albany in time to connect with the fastest railroad trains West and North. Will leave the Albany Steamboat Landing at 7 o'clock P. M., or on the arrival of connecting trains from the West and North. Through tickets can be obtained at the office on the wharf, and baggage checked to its destination. Freight received until the hour of departure.

SHREWSBURY, RED BANK AND LONG BRANCH.—The steamer SEA BIRD will leave New-York, foot of Warren-st., as follows:

LEAVE NEW-YORK.		LEAVE RED BANK.	
Tuesday, Sept. 7	4 P. M.	Tuesday, Sept. 7	6:45 A. M.
Thursday, Sept. 9	4:45 A. M.	Wednesday, Sept. 8	5:5 A. M.
Friday, Sept. 10	7 A. M.	Thursday, Sept. 9	10:30 A. M.
Saturday, Sept. 11	11 A. M.	Friday, Sept. 10	11 A. M.
Monday, Sept. 13	3 A. M.	Saturday, Sept. 11	5:30 P. M.
Tuesday, Sept. 14	10 A. M.	Sunday, Sept. 12, Halsey-st.	3 P. M.

ALBANY AND TROY DAY LINE—EXCHANGE OF TIME.—The steamboats C. VIBBARD and DANIEL DREW will, on and after THURSDAY, July 5, leave Dey-st. at 8 and 8th-st. at 8:15, landing at Yonkers, West Point, Cornwall, Newburg, Poughkeepsie, Tivoli, Rhinebeck, Catskill and Hudson. Tickets sold and baggage checked on board the boats to all points on the New-York Central and Boston and Saratoga Railroads.

LONG BRANCH AND SEA SHORE RAILROAD.—Steamboat MAGENTA leaves Pier foot of Barclay-st. daily, (SUNDAY excepted,) at 10:30 A. M. and 4 P. M., for Highlands, Sunnyside, Atlantic-ville and Long Branch.

Excursion trips on WEDNESDAYS and SATURDAYS, leaving Long Branch at 6:30 P. M., arriving in New-York about 9 P. M.
M. PAUL, Superintendent.

FOR NORWALK AND DANBURY.—Railroad time; no dust; half railroad fare.—The beautiful steamboat NELLY WHITE leaves Pier E. R. foot Market-st., every afternoon at 3:45, and 8th-st. at 3 o'clock. Returning, leaves Norwalk at 7:45 A. M., on the arrival of the Danbury and New-Haven trains. Fare, 75 cents; excursion tickets, $1 25.

STEAMER D. R. MARTIN, FOR Huntington, Cold Spring, Oyster Bay and Bayville, daily at 4 P. M. from Pier No. 14 East River, first below Wall-st., touching at Wall-st. at 4:15. Fare to Port-st. 10c., to all other landings 15c. Barney & Spering's Huntington and Oyster Bay Express on board.

FOR GLEN COVE AND ROSLYN—LANDing at White Stone, Bayles' Dock, (Ft. Schuyler,) Ct. Neck, Sands' Pt., Mott's Dock and Glenwood.—Str. Seawanhaka leaves Peck-slip every afternoon (Sundays excepted) at 4. Stopping at 34th-st., each way, for passengers only.

STEAMER MARY POWELL WILL commence running SATURDAY, June 5, 1869, for Cornwall, West Point, Cozzens, Newburg, New-Hamburg, Milton, Poughkeepsie and Rondout, leaving pier foot Desbrosses-st. EVERY AFTERNOON at 3:30.

FOR BRIDGEPORT, AND POINTS ON Housatonic and Naugatuck Railroads, &c.—Fare $1. Steamers leave Catharine-slip at 12 noon and 5 P. M.; leave Stamford, East River, at 3:30 P. M.

D., L. & T. SMITH'S STEAMBOAT LINE to Cornwall, Newburgh, New-Hamburgh, Poughkill and all landings, daily, at 8:30, 4 and 5 P. M. from Harrison-st., Pier 34 N. R. Or Pier E. LANE, agt.

FOR NEW HAVEN, HARTFORD, &c.—Fare $1 25. Steamers leave Peck-slip for New-Haven at 3:15 and 11 P. M., connecting with railroad.

RAILROADS.

HUDSON RIVER RAILROAD.

Trains leave 30th-st. depot as follows:

6:45 A. M., way train for Albany.
8:00 A. M., Buffalo express, drawing-room cars attached.
10:30 A. M., Northern and Western express, drawing-room cars attached.
11:00 A. M., special Chicago express, through in 24 hours; elegant drawing-room cars attached.
4:00 P. M., Montreal express, drawing-room cars attached.
6:30 P. M., Pacific express, with sleeping-cars attached; through to Chicago without change, daily.
11:30 P. M., night express, sleeping-cars attached.
3:30 P. M., special Albany express.
5:30 P. M., Poughkeepsie train, (Sundays, 9 A. M.)
10:40 A. M., 4:15 and 7 P. M., Peekskill trains.
4:30 and 6 P. M., Sing Sing trains.
6:30, 7:15, 9:15, 11:30 A. M., 2, 4:25, 5:15, 7:10 and 11:20 P. M., Yonkers trains.

J. M. TOUCEY, Superintendent.

Aug. 30, 1869.

ERIE RAILWAY.—TRAINS WILL LEAVE depots foot of Chambers-st. and foot of 23d-st. as follows:

For Buffalo, Express trains, at 9 A. M., 10 A. M., 5:30 P. M. and 6:30 P. M., daily. New and improved Drawing-room Coaches will accompany the 10 A. M. train through to Buffalo, connecting at Hornellsville with Hotel Sleeping Coaches through to Cleveland. Sleeping Coaches will accompany the 5 A. M. train to Meadville and from Susquehanna to Buffalo, the 6:30 P. M. train to Buffalo and the 6:30 P. M. train to Rochester, Buffalo and Cincinnati.

For Port Jervis and way, 11:30 A. M., daily, stopping at all stations; and 4:30 P. M., Orange County train, connecting for Warwick, Shawangunk and Unionville.

For Middletown and way, at 3:30 P. M.

For Newburg and way, at 8:30 A. M. and 4:15 P. M., daily.

For Suffern and way, 5 P. M. and 6 P. M. Theatre train, 11:30 P. M.

For Paterson and way, from 23d-st. Depot, at 6:30 A. M., 8 A. M., 12 M., 1:30 P. M., 3 P. M., 5 P. M. and 6 P. M. From Chambers-st. Depot, at 6:45 A. M., 8:10 A. M., 12 M., 1:45 P. M. (daily,) 4 P. M. and 6:45 P. M.

For Hackensack and way, from 23d-st. Depot, at 9 A. M., 12 M., 3 P. M., 4 P. M., 6 P. M. and 6:30 P. M. From Chambers-st. Depot, at 8 A. M., 12 M., 4 P. M., 5 P. M., 6 P. M. and 6:45 P. M.

For Piermont, Monsey and way, from 23d-st. Depot, at 9 A. M., 4 P. M., 4:30 P. M., 5:30 P. M., 6 P. M. and 11:30 P. M., (all Saturdays only,) 12 midnight. From Chambers-st. Depot, at 9 A. M., 1 P. M., 2:30 P. M., 4:15 P. M., 5:15 P. M., 6:15 P. M., 7:30 P. M. and Saturdays only 11:45 P. M.

Tickets for passage and for Apartments in Drawing-room and Sleeping Coaches can be obtained, and orders for the checking and transfer of baggage may be left at 241 Broadway; at the Office, No. 241 Broadway; No. 226 Fulton-st., Brooklyn; Depots foot of Chambers-st. and foot of 23d-st., New-York; No. 3 Exchange-place and Long Dock Depot, Jersey City, and of the Agents at the principal hotels.

* To Piermont only.

WM. R. BARR,
General Passenger Agent.
L. D. BUCKER, General Superintendent.

SOUTH SIDE RAILROAD OF LONG ISLAND.—Leave Brooklyn—Mail train will leave Roosevelt and Grand street Ferries as follows: 6 A. M., Mail and Passenger for Patchogue; 10 A. M., for Merrick; 1:30 P. M., express for Patchogue; 4:30 P. M., accommodation for Islip, on Saturdays, through to Patchogue; 6:30 P. M., for Merrick, on Saturdays, through to Islip. All trains connect at Valley Stream for Rockaway. For further particulars see time-table.
R. WHITE, Superintendent.

NORTHERN RAILROAD OF NEW-JERSEY.—Trains will leave New-York by the Favorite Ferry, foot of Chambers-st., as follows: At 6 A. M., 8:30, 9:15, 1:45 and 3:30 P. M. and at 12, midnight, on Saturdays. The 9:15 A. M. and 1, 4:15 and 5:15 P. M. trains run through to Monsey.

EXCURSIONS.

FOR CHARTER FOR EXCURSIONS.—The fine side-wheel steamboat STAMFORD is in good order and ready for business. Apply at the office of the Bridgeport Steamboat Company, Pier No. 35 East River.

TWO DOUBLE GLUE KETTLES FOR sale; capacity about 60 gallons each. To be seen at No. 208 Front-st. GLENNEY.

PUBLIC NOTICES.

STATE OF NEW-YORK, OFFICE OF THE SECRETARY OF STATE, ALBANY, Aug. 7, 1869.

TO THE SHERIFF OF THE COUNTY OF NEW-YORK—Sir: Notice is hereby given, that at the General Election to be held in the State, on the TUESDAY preceding the first MONDAY of November next, the following officers are to be voted for, to wit:

A Secretary of State, in the place of Hamilton A. Nelson;
A Comptroller, in the place of William F. Allen;
A Treasurer, in the place of Wheeler H. Bristol;
An Attorney-General, in the place of Marshall L. Champlain;
A State Engineer and Surveyor, in the place of Van Rensselaer Richmond;
A Canal Commissioner, in the place of Stephen T. Hayt;
An Inspector of State Prisons, in the place of John Manning;

All whose terms of office will expire on the last day of December next;

A Judge of the Court of Appeals, for the full term of eight years, from Jan. 1, 1870;

Also, a Judge of the Court of Appeals, to fill the unexpired term of William B. Wright, deceased, which will expire on the last day of December next, in the place of Charles Mason, appointed by the Governor, under section 12, of article 6, of the State Constitution;

Also, a Judge of the Court of Appeals, to fill the unexpired term in which John K. Porter was elected, which will expire on the first day of January, 1871, in the place of Lewis B. Woodruff, appointed by the Governor under section 12, article 6, of the State Constitution;

Also, a Justice of the Supreme Court, for the First Judicial District, in the place of Thomas W. Clerke, whose term of office will expire on the last day of December next;

Also, a Senator for the Fourth Senate District, comprising the First, Second, Third, Fourth, Fifth, Sixth, Seventh, Thirteenth and Fourteenth Wards of the City and County of New-York;

Also, a Senator for the Fifth Senate District, comprising the Eighth, Ninth, Fifteenth and Sixteenth Wards of the City and County of New-York;

Also, a Senator for the Sixth Senate District, comprising the Eighteenth, Twentieth and Seventeenth Wards of the City and County of New-York;

Also, a Senator for the Seventh Senate District, comprising the Nineteenth, Twentieth and Twenty-first Wards of the City and County of New-York;

Also, a Senator for the Eighth Senate District, comprising the Twelfth, Nineteenth and Twenty-second Wards of the City and County of New-York.

COUNTY OFFICERS, ALSO TO BE ELECTED FOR SAID COUNTY:

Twenty-one members of Assembly;

A District Attorney, in place of Samuel R. Garvin, who was appointed to fill the vacancy occasioned by the resignation of A. Oakey Hall;

A Justice of the Superior Court, in place of John H. Mansfield;

Two Justices of the Superior Court, in the places of John J. Freedman and Freeman J. Pitman, who were respectively appointed to fill the vacancies occasioned by the resignation of Samuel R. Garvin, and death of Anthony W. Robertson;

A Judge of the Court of Common Pleas, in place of George C. Barrett;

A Judge of the Marine Court, in place of Michael C. Green;

A Surrogate in place of Gideon J. Tucker;

A Recorder in place of John K. Hackett;

Two City Judges in the places of Walter Roche and Henry Smith;

A Coroner in the place of William Schirmer.

All whose terms of office will expire on the last day of December next.

The attention of Inspectors of Election and County Canvassers is directed to Chapter 314, of the Laws of 1869, entitled "An act to provide for submitting the question of granting the elective franchise to persons of color," passed April 24, 1869, pursuant to which, the Amended Constitution proposed by the Constitutional Convention, which closed its sittings, February twenty-eighth, 1867, was submitted to the electors of this State, to be voted for or against at the Election to be held on the Tuesday succeeding the first Monday in November next, and at such election each ballot cast shall have written or printed thereon the words "For the Amendment" or "Against the Amendment," or words to the same effect, and if a majority of the votes cast shall be for the Amendment, then the Amended Constitution, except the judiciary article, or for or against the judiciary article, shall be voted for or against as a uniform rule of assessment and taxation of every kind of property throughout the State, and the property qualification for colored men.

Respectfully yours,
H. A. NELSON, Secretary of State.

SHERIFF'S OFFICE, CITY AND COUNTY OF NEW-YORK, Aug. 2, 1869.

I certify the above to be a true copy of the original notice received by me this day from the Secretary of State.
JAMES O'BRIEN,
Sheriff of the City and County of New-York.

SUPREME COURT.—IN THE MATTER of the application of the Mayor, Aldermen and Commonalty of the City of New-York, relative to opening One Hundred and Twenty-sixth-street, from the East River avenue to the Eighth-avenue, in the City of New-York.

We, the undersigned Commissioners of estimate and assessment in the above entitled matter, hereby give notice that we have completed our estimate of the value of all houses and lots, land and improvements of lands affected thereby, and to all others whom it may concern, to-wit:

First—That we have completed our estimate and assessment, and that all persons interested in these proceedings, or in any of the lands affected thereby, and who may be opposed to the same, do present their objections in writing to the undersigned, Edward Hogan, Esq., our Chairman, at the office of the Commissioners, No. 62 Nassau-street, (Room No. 42,) in this City, on or before the fifteenth day of October, 1869, and we will be there in session to hear parties who may object in the ten week days next after the said fifteenth day of October, 1869, and for that purpose will be in attendance at our said office on each of said days, at 2 o'clock P. M.

SECOND—That the abstract of the said estimate and assessment, together with our maps, and also the affidavits, estimates, and other documents which were used before us, have been deposited in our office, and in the Street Commissioner's office, in the City of New-York, there to remain until the twenty-seventh day of October, 1869.

Third—That the limits embraced by the assessment aforesaid are as follows, to-wit: All those lots, pieces or parcels of land, lying and being on both sides of One Hundred and Twenty-sixth-street, between the Second-avenue and the Eighth-avenue, and extending the other side of One Hundred and Twenty-sixth-street half the distance to the next street thereto; and

FOURTH—That our report herein will be presented to the Supreme Court, in the City of New-York, at a Special Term thereof, to be held at the City Hall, in the City of New-York, on the 20th day of November, 1869, at the opening of the Court on that day, or so soon thereafter as the business thereafter as counsel can be heard thereon, a motion will be made that the said report be confirmed.

Dated New-York, September 6, 1869.

EDWARD HOGAN,
ROBERT SUTHERLAND, } Commissioners.
HUGH SMITH,

IN PURSUANCE OF AN ORDER OF William D. Veeder, Esq., Surrogate of the County of Kings—Notice is hereby given, according to law, to all persons having claims against THOMAS F. BUCKLIN, Jr., late of the City of Brooklyn, deceased, that they are required to exhibit the same, with the vouchers thereof, to the subscribers, the Administrators of said deceased, at the office of J. C. Facing, No. 45 South-st., in the City of New-York, on or before the 12th day of October next. Dated April 5, 1869.

MARY L. BUCKLIN,
FREDERICK C. FARLEY, } Administrators.
apr-lawsm7u*

COUNTRY BOARD.

WINTER BOARD IN ORANGE, N. J.—Two small families can be accommodated with good board in Main-st., three minutes from Brick Church Station. Address J. W. H., Orange Post Office.

FALL AND WINTER BOARD—WITH desirable rooms and moderate price, at the beautiful residence of R. M. Lockwood, Esq., near South Orange. Apply on the premises to Mrs. CHURCH, or at No. 16 Wall-st., up-stairs.

FALL AND WINTER BOARD IN THE Country.—Two gentlemen and wives, or four ladies, can find a pleasant home on a farm; terms, fuel and light, $7 per week. Address H. E., Esopus, Ulster County, N. Y.

DANCING.

A. DODWORTH'S CLASSES FOR dancing will commence at No. 242 4th-av., corner 20th-st., on MONDAY, Oct. 4.

Will commence at his residence, No. 681 6th-av., ON SATURDAY, OCT. 2.

Morning, afternoon and evening classes for families. Evening classes for gentlemen.

For terms, hours, &c., send for circular.

FERRERO'S DANCING ACADEMY. Northwest corner 28th-st. and Broadway, will open on SATURDAY, Oct. 2. Circulars at the Academy.

DE CARMO'S DANCING ACADEMY, No. 62 8th-av., cor. 14th-st., will reopen on SAT., Sept. 25, 1869. Separate classes in light gymnastics, under direction of D. U. Martin, M. D., will commence MON., Sept. 27. Circulars at Wm. A. Pond & Co.'s, 547 Broadway, and at the Academy.

C. H. RIVERS' BROOKLYN DANCING ACADEMY, No. 120 State-st., corner of Court-st. Classes for beginners, TUESDAY, and FRIDAY AFTERNOONS for ladies and children; evenings for gentlemen. Send for a circular.

MEDICAL.

THE PATENT

ANTI-RHEUMATIC WADDING,

After the plan of Abou Keri Nedibed, the celebrated Arabian physician, has the miraculous power of curing the most obstinate sickness in a most surprisingly short time.

It takes away rheumatism and all sickness arising from a cold, through absorption and suppuration, and restores completely to health. Sold by druggists everywhere. Wholesale depot, B. W. REISER, No. 422 Broadway.

A PHYSIOLOGICAL VIEW OF MARRIAGE—Containing 300 pages and 130 fine plates and engravings of the anatomy of the sexual organs, in a state of health and disease, with a treatise on self-abuse, its deplorable consequences upon the mind and body, with the most safe plan of treatment—the only medicine for successful marriage, as shown by the report of cases treated. A truthful adviser of the married and those contemplating marriage, who have reason to fear the effects of ignorance, sent free of postage, to any address on receipt of 25 cents, in specie or postage stamps. Address Dr. LA CROIX, No. 11 Maiden-lane, Albany, N. Y.

LOSS OF MANHOOD, OR IMPOTENCE, resulting from the follies of youth, or other causes; young, middle-aged, or even old men, permanently restored to manly vigor. These afflicted should be careful and find the right place. Dr. LEWIS has given his special attention to the cure of private diseases without mercury for the last forty years in New-York City. Office No. 7 Beach-st.

A $5 BOTTLE OF DR. HUNTER'S Botanic Cordial restores the vigor of youth in ten days; gives holiness, strength and vigor to the most debilitated. Forty years' practice. New office, No. 68 Bond-st.

DR. HUNTER, NO. 68 BOND-ST., ONE door from Bowery, (late of No. 5 Division-st.) can cure worse cases of private diseases, without mercury, in shorter time than any other physician, or no charge. Consultation and medicine, $5.

DR. HARRISON MAY BE FOUND IN his office, No. 17 Rutgers-st., at all times. Correspondence, consultations and office strictly private. Previous success in treatment is a guarantee of speedy cure.

BOARDING AND LODGING.

BOARD.—ONE OR TWO MARRIED COUPLES, with children, can be accommodated with board and handsomely-furnished rooms, in a first-class house and neighborhood in West 23d-st., where there are no other boarders; unexceptionable references required. Address E. O., Box No. 4,068 New-York Post Office.

FURNISHED ROOMS, FOR GENTLEmen only, at No. 42 East 20th-st., first door east of Union-square Club-house; large comfortable rooms in pair, or single, entirely newly furnished, now ready; no children.

AGENTLEMAN AND WIFE, OR TWO or three gentlemen, can find a quiet and nicely-furnished room, at No. 107 East 16th-st., between 3d and 4th-avs. Terms reasonable; respectable location and pleasant home.

A PRIVATE FAMILY, HAVING A handsome house in 23d-st., near 5th-av., would like a desirable family to board with them; would let the third story front, or part of it, if rooms unchanged. Address Box No. 4,100 P. O.

NO. 136 MADISON-AV., CORNER OF 31st-st.—A handsomely furnished suite of rooms on second floor to let, with or without private table; also, rooms for single gentlemen; references exchanged.

TO LET—A SUITE OF ROOMS ON THE SECOND floor, with full or partial board; also, a single front room on the third floor. Apply at No. 116 East 20th-st., near 3d-av.

NO. 59 EAST 30TH-ST.—ELEGANTLY furnished rooms, en suite or single, to let, without board, to gentlemen only; breakfast if required; choice location; private family; references exchanged.

FURNISHED ROOMS TO LET AT NO. 23 Bleecker-place, (10th-st.,) between University-place and Broadway, for gentlemen only; references required.

NO. 24 WEST 11TH-ST., NEAR BROADway.—A suite of rooms on parlor floor and two rooms on third floor, with board, in a small quiet family.

NO. 13 WASHINGTON-PLACE, FIVE doors from New-York Hotel; elegant suites of rooms to let, with or without board; private table if desired; rooms for gentlemen.

NO. 24 WEST 11TH-ST., NEAR BROADway.—A suite of rooms on parlor floor; also two rooms on third floor, with board, in a small, quiet family.

NO. 159 WEST 11TH-ST.—DESIRABLE parlors can obtain well-furnished rooms, with board; house first-class; every improvement; neighborhood excellent; references.

NO. 136 MADISON-AV., CORNER OF 31st-st.—A handsomely furnished suite of rooms on second floor to let, with board; also, rooms for single gentlemen; references exchanged.

A YOUNG GENTLEMAN WISHES A room for the winter, with fire and partial board, in a central location, above 16th-st. Address, with particulars, W. S. B., Box No. 164 Times Office.

TO LET—NEWLY FURNISHED ROOMS for single gentlemen, or gentlemen and wives, in a genteel private house, with modern improvements. Apply at third brick house from 3d-av., on 124th-st.

NO. 102 EAST 35TH-ST., ONE DOOR east of 4th-av.; the parlor and entire second floor to let; also, a pleasant front room; each suitable for one or two single gentlemen, with board.

FORTY-FOURTH-ST.—TO LET, WITH board, large, handsome room, first floor, southern exposure, high-stoop house; also on second floor. No. 72 West 34th-st., Everett Library.

FURNISHED ROOMS

SOUTH AMERICA.

These Wars—The Paraguayan Struggle—The Situation of the Contending Forces—The West Question—Agricultural Matters—Movements of General McMahon—Arrival of a New Minister—Latest News of News.

From Our Own Correspondent.

BUENOS AYRES, S. A., Wednesday, July 28, 1869.

During the last two weeks we have seen one war begun, another ended and a third progressing. The concluded war in Banda Oriental, (Uruguay,) where a few restless men—by many believed to have been hired for the purpose—gathered a few hundreds of reckless fellows and declared war on the Government. By a sort of intuition both parties avoided any decisive battles, and each one waited to obtain the best terms that the other would offer. The Government rather lost in its own dignity by the sacrifices it was ready to make for peace. But it cost in one way and another millions of dollars, and the country is every way worse off for the fray. The President, who took the field in person, has just returned to his post, and the rebellious chiefs are all at liberty, if not rewarded.

A WAR BEGUN.

The war begun is in the Province of Santiago del Estero, where Governor TABOADA has put himself in hostility to the National Government, and the Legislature has voted a levy of one thousand men, with which the Governor expects to menace the National Administration till he can have his own views accepted. This is an old game, but we had hoped that it would not be continued under the rule of President SARMIENTO. Owing to this kind of rebellion this Republic seldom has a general peace. The views of the Provinces on State rights are so liberal that they feel at liberty to chastise each other occasionally, or even to attack the National Government. Seldom, however, do they lose, as the men engage in a civil war with the same gusto as men in the North go out to a fox-hunt.

THE WAR IN PARAGUAY.

The war going on is that in Paraguay, which has made no progress toward an end during the last month. LOPEZ is still at Asourra, and Prince D'Eu is lying before him with 19,000 men, certainly three times the number that LOPEZ has, and yet he does not attack him. The difficulties that the Allies meet with in the interior are many and great, and yet no one understands why LOPEZ is not attacked.

For some weeks LOPEZ has been known to be preparing for a retreat. He has sent back his supplies, and the non-combatants, and even his ammunition to a great extent. Should he retire to the open country back, where numerous marshes, better supplies, and tribes of friendly Indians all await him, we may expect to see the war drag through years. LOPEZ is as little inclined to surrender as he was at first, and the number of men who can be depended upon as having abandoned his fortunes is small. The pertinacity of the Paraguayans in adhering to him is one of the wonders of the world.

The Allies are now moving in the matter of establishing a Provisional Government, and they have selected a Triumvirate that does not seem to suit the professedly loyal Paraguayans. They may compromise as to men, but the administration of a new Government will prove a very awkward affair. If they should attempt to quell a riot, they have neither soldier nor policeman. They have no source of income, nor any means of compelling respect even from their fellow-citizens.

At Asuncion there are 1,900 Paraguayan men, and about four times as many women. Further east there are 7,000 women and children, whose circumstances are improved by being within the lines of the Allies.

In the rear of LOPEZ's camp the women have planted plenty of mandioca and tobacco, and they pound a native plant that affords a fibre of which they make cloth. It is called the tuna, and is a variety of the long-leafed cactus. Silk is made from the leaf of this plant in Egypt.

The women and children that are brought in or that escape to the lines of the Allies are in a fearful state of destitution. Famishing with hunger, and for many weeks past having only had the shelter of the trees, and almost naked, they are objects of pity. Benevolent ladies of this city are gathering clothing for them.

THE WOOL QUESTION.

There seems to be an inevitable crash just before us on the wool projects of the country. Sheep are going down in price rapidly, and wool is also declining, so that some predict that at the end of this year sheep will go unshorn because the wool will not pay the expenses of shearing and marketing. All men in the sheep business are trying to get out of it. Thousands of sheep are every month melted into tallow, and the hide about pays the expense, so that the cauldron affords the best market for sheep. Even at this rate sheep are regarded as a most undesirable property. I know many men who bought at $2, gold, per head, and who cannot now sell for one-fourth that sum.

AGRICULTURAL MATTERS.

There is increasing attention paid to agriculture, and wheat-growing is regarded as better business. Settlements are being made in every direction for farming purposes. As far as this has been tested the results are quite satisfactory.

There is an American colony in the interior called New-California, where the nuggets are of wheat and maize. They are about to remove to where they can obtain more land. They ask for forty square leagues, which they propose to cultivate at no distant day. Already they have reapers and threshing machines and American plows, and they are doing very well. New-California is in the Santa Fé Province.

REMOVAL OF THE CAPITAL.

The project to remove the capital from Buenos Ayres to Rosario has been vetoed a second time, but the measure has not friends enough to pass it over the veto.

THE NEW PORT SCHEME.

The Buenos Ayres Port scheme is likely to prove a reality, as the project, signed by the President as a contract, after being approved by Congress, becomes a law. These steps are now all taken, and the *Concessionaire* is on his way to England to organize the company and to obtain the capital. Every confidence is expressed in the enterprise as one to be richly remunerative.

GENERAL M'MAHON.

On the 26th of July, General WORTHINGTON, Ex-Minister to the Argentine Republic, and General MCMAHON, sailed, via Europe, for the United States, in the Pacific steamer *Patagonia*. Both of these gentlemen leave behind them many friends.

ARRIVAL OF THE NEW MINISTER.

Hon. R. C. KIRK, the new Minister to this Republic, has been received, and he has also presented his credentials to the Uruguayan Government, to which he is accredited.

LATEST NEWS ITEMS.

Just at the closing of the mail the following statement is published here: "The latest accounts from Paraguay represent LOPEZ as having his headquarters on the heights above Piraya, his army consisting of fully 14,000 men and twenty pieces of artillery." It is at the foot of these heights that Prince D'EU is with nearly all the available Brazilian forces. The position of LOPEZ is strong, and the Allies have not sent any flanking forces to prevent his retreat, if he should desire to do so.

General MCMAHON, before his departure, received the most flattering assurances from foreign Ministers here concerning his praiseworthy efforts to save the lives of foreigners who were in the power of LOPEZ.

A new paper mill is about to be established here. It will be the pioneer in that kind of manufactures.

Government bonds are again falling, having gone down from sixty to fifty-seven. There have been a great many issues of bonds for various public improvements; but these would not affect the market were it not for the tremendous drain of the Paraguayan war.

There are now seventeen American vessels in this port, an unusually large number, as very little produce goes from here to the States. A great deal of wine comes to this country from Maine and Nova Scotia, but it brings barely remunerative prices.

Supposed Murder.

Suspicions of foul play attach to the death of JOHN MCCARTY, the man whose body was found lying on Sunday morning upon the track of the New-Jersey Railroad, in the rear of the depot in Jersey City. Forty dollars which he had about him when he left home on Saturday, were not found upon his body when it was discovered, nor was there any blood upon the track where it lay. His body was also disfigured by bruises, which bore every appearance of having been produced by kicks and blows. Warrants have, it is said, been issued for the arrest of persons who are supposed to know something of the manner of his death.

THE HUMBOLDT FESTIVAL.

Programme of the Celebration To-day—The Procession—The Unveiling of the Statue at the Central Park—Observances Elsewhere.

The preparations for the celebration of the centenary of the birth of HUMBOLDT, in this City to-day, have been completed on a grand scale. The following is the official programme:

The Executive Committee will meet at 10 o'clock A. M. at the Committee Rooms, in the Liederkranz Building, Nos. 31 to 35 East Fourth-street, to receive the invited guests.

THE PROCESSION.

The formation of the procession will commence at 10 o'clock A. M., at the following places, under command of the officers herein named: Grand Marshal, General LOUIS BURGER; Assistant Grand Marshal, Colonel LUE.

FIRST DIVISION.—Marshal, Colonel SCHWARZ; Assistant Marshals, Messrs. GERITZEN, STAUFF, KOCH. The Singing Societies of New-York and vicinity form in Fourth-street, south side, right resting on Bowery.

SECOND DIVISION.—Marshal, Colonel UNBEKANT; Assistant Marshals, Major BOSCHERT, BEHRENS and others. The Political, Scientific, Benevolent, Workingmen's Associations, Educational Institutions, Veterans, and other Societies, form in Great Jones-street, south side, right on Bowery.

THIRD DIVISION.—Marshal, Colonel ADAM SENGES; Assistant Marshal, Captain VON ROEDER, the officers of the Turner Societies and others. The Turners of New-York and vicinity form in Bond-street, south side, right on Bowery.

The procession will start at 11 o'clock precisely, headed by a detachment of the Metropolitan Police, the Grand Marshal and staff, the Committee and invited guests, and march, four abreast, down Bowery to Canal-street, through Canal-street to Broadway, up Broadway to Fourteenth-street, Union-square, where the procession will disperse and proceed to the Central Park by the various City railroad lines, to form again on Fifty-ninth-street, south side, right on Fifth-avenue.

CEREMONIES AT THE PARK.

The ceremonies of inauguration of the Humboldt Monument will commence at 2 o'clock P. M. precisely, in the following order:

1. Overture from "Oberon" ..... Weber
   Orchestra.
2. Presentation of the monument to the Central Park Commissioners by C. E. DETMOLD, Esq., President of the Humboldt Monument Association.
   Unveiling of the Monument by Messrs. Consul FRED. KIDDER and WILLIAM ADDEMANN.
   Acceptance of the Monument by the Commissioner, A. H. GREEN, Esq., in the name of the Central Park Commissioners.
3. Chorus from the "Magic Flute," "O Isis and Osiris" ..... Mozart
   Allgem. Sangerbund of New-York and vicinity, and Orchestra.
4. Oration in German ..... by Dr. Francis Lieber
5. Chorus, "Jauchzet Gott, ihr die Schöpfung, Sang," (Jubilant rises Creation) ..... Mohr
   Northeastern Sangerbund and Orchestra.
6. Oration in English...by Prof. Dr. R. Ogden Doremus
7. Introduction to "Lohengrin" ..... Wagner
   Orchestra.
8. Grand Chorus, "Dies ist der Tag des Herrn," (This is the Lord's own Day) .....
   By the United Singing Societies.

A BANQUET

will take place at 6 o'clock in the evening, at the Liederkranz Hall, Nos. 31 to 35 East Fourth-street, where the invited guests will be received by the Committee. A prologue, by the well-known German poet RITTERSHAUS, will be read by Miss JAMAUSCHEK.

After dark a

TORCHLIGHT PROCESSION

will be arranged by the singing societies, trade unions and many other associations, to start from the Germania Assembly Rooms in Bowery. In case the weather should be too unfavorable to permit the orations to be delivered at the unveiling of the monument, all the exercises mentioned above will take place at Steinway Hall, Nos. 109 and 111 East Fourteenth-street, at 3 o'clock P. M.

The Celebration in New-Jersey.

The centennial anniversary of the birthday of HUMBOLDT will be celebrated to-day in the State of New-Jersey with quite as much spirit as anywhere. The celebration

IN HUDSON COUNTY

will be inaugurated by a parade through the streets. The line will form on the old arsenal grounds, on Palisade-avenue, between Newark and Hoboken avenues, in Hudson City, at 1:30 o'clock, and the line of march will be through Hoboken-avenue, Grove and South First streets to Hamilton-square. Colonel VAN BURKIRK is expected to head the procession, and besides a host of German societies, a detachment of artillery and infantry, a number of city officials, and platoons of Jersey City and Hudson City Police, will join in it. At Hamilton-square, which the procession is expected to reach at 2:30 o'clock, there will be—First, music by the band and singing societies; second, crowning of the bust of HUMBOLDT by two young ladies, each reciting a poem, one in German and one in English; third, oration by Dr. Wm. GRAUNAU, in the German language; fourth, music; fifth, oration by Major Z. K. PANGBORN, in English; sixth, music, in which all present are expected to join. The gathered crowds will then disperse amid the booming of cannon. Should the weather prove unfavorable the exercises will take place at the Curriculum instead of the Park.

IN NEWARK.

The Germans opened the festival last evening by a dramatic performance at the Opera House. There will be a procession to-day. The line of march will be to the Newark German Hospital grounds at the corner of Bank and Wallace streets, where the corner-stone of the projected hospital will be laid. At Union and Thalia Parks, after the close of the exercises upon the hospital grounds, there will be a pic nic. The celebration will not conclude until Wednesday, when a concert and ball in honor of the occasion will be given at the Skating Rink.

IN PATERSON.

A procession will form at Continental Hall at 2:30 P. M. At the hill in the vicinity of the reservoir, whither the procession will wend its way, an oak will be planted and a speech made by Mr. Tuxbury. In the evening there will be a grand torchlight procession.

The Opening Ceremonies at Philadelphia—The Corner-Stone of a Monument Laid.

PHILADELPHIA, Sept. 13.—The Humboldt Centennial Ceremonial began to-day with a grand procession by the German societies, with banners and music. One of the features was a wagon, beautifully decorated, containing representatives of Europe, Asia, Africa and America, in the persons of a Caucasian, Chinese, Negro and Indian. In the line were two German Masonic lodges, and the Grand Masonic Lodge, seated in barouches. The procession marched to Fairmount Park, where the corner-stone for the monument was laid with Masonic rites by the Grand Lodge, the ground being previously dedicated by Mayor FOX on the part of the Park Commissioners. Orations were delivered by Dr. KELLNER in German, and by Professor HENRY MORTON in English. At the conclusion of the ceremonies the societies proceeded to ENGEL & WOOD's farm, where the festival takes place in honor of the day.

The Anniversary in Poughkeepsie.

POUGHKEEPSIE, N. Y., Sept. 13.—The Alexander von Humboldt anniversary was celebrated here to-day by a parade of all the German societies, including the military, an oration by Hon. JOHN THOMPSON in the Collingwood Opera House, and dancing at the Poughkeepsie Garden. During the day German and American flags were displayed in different portions of the city.

Observances Elsewhere.

EVANSVILLE, Ind., Sept. 13.—The city is filling up with people from the surrounding towns, coming in to attend the Humboldt centennial to-morrow. The Opera House is densely crowded to-night. The exercises are interesting, consisting of German and English speeches, and music by orchestras and singing societies.

LOUISVILLE, Sept. 13.—The celebration of the centennial anniversary of the birth of HUMBOLDT commenced to-night by a grand instrumental and vocal concert, given by all the German singing societies and the leading professional and amateur talent of the city. The attendance was very large.

PITTSBURG, Penn., Sept. 13.—Very extensive preparations are being made for the Humboldt centennial to-morrow. President GRANT will arrive in the city about noon, and, after the reception in Pittsburg, will be escorted to the grove where the celebration is to take place.

The Spring-Gun Shooting Affray—Probably Fatal Result.

Recorder POPE held an examination in Hoboken, yesterday, in the case of JAMES HASTINGS, of No. 100 Mulberry-street, New-York, who is charged with shooting a young man, named HERMAN PARADISE, in a shooting gallery. From the testimony offered it appears that HASTINGS [illegible] that at first he did not think [illegible] the age of the boy, inflicting a severe gunshot wound, which is described by the attending physician, Dr. GILMAN, as one which will probably result fatally. The prisoner HASTINGS stated that he had some words with the young man, and that the latter caught hold of him, when the gun went off accidentally. After hearing the evidence, Recorder POPE committed HASTINGS to jail without bail to await the result of PARADISE's injuries. BROWN, the proprietor of the shooting gallery, whose lad [illegible] was also arrested and committed to the County Jail to await his trial for keeping the place open on Sunday.

THE BROOKLYN MURDERS.

Coroner's Inquest—Important Testimony.

An inquest was held by Coroner WEBB, in Hoboken, last evening, in the case of JOHN O'NEIL, who was found lying dead in the hallway of a house on the corner of First and Clinton streets, Hoboken, on Saturday morning last, under such circumstances that it is believed that he was murdered. The Coroner had a number of the boarders placed under $2,000 bonds to appear at the inquest.

The first witness called was *Officer Hays*, who testified that on the night of Monday, standing the corner of First and Clinton streets, he heard a disturbance in the house of John Kenny; shortly afterward a man came to him and said he had been beaten by John Kenny; the man was covered with blood and his clothing was torn; he wanted witness to get his clothes; told him to go and ask for his clothes; he came down in a few minutes and said he could not get in; wanted him to go to the Station-house, and he would not go; when witness passed again he heard him rapping at the door of the same house and told him he had better leave or they would come out again, and he went away.

Edward Mason, a boarder in the same house, testified that he was waked up by the noise, and got up to see what was the matter; saw several persons scuffling; took hold of John Kenny and put him in his room, and then went back to bed.

James O'Brien testified that he had been drinking with the deceased on the evening of the disturbance; when they had all gathered in again a dispute arose between James Kennedy and the deceased about a pipe, and a scuffle ensued between them, and John Kenny came in and told them that he did not want any noise in his house, and the three then had a scuffle and fell upon the floor; John Kenny was taken away, and another dispute arose; saw a knife in deceased's hand, and asked him to come into his room, and tried to get the knife away from him; he said he wouldn't see it, and that he wouldn't stay in the house, and wanted his clothes; he would not be pacified, and went out; Mrs. Kenny then locked the door and they went to bed; about half an hour after he came back and wanted to get in; witness got up and told him that they could not open the door; that Mrs. Kenny had the key; he then went away and returned about five o'clock in the morning, and got into the same bed the witness was in; on Tuesday morning O'Neil did not get up, and complained of a pain in his stomach; witness gave him a glass of gin, and then went to work; the deceased was about the same until Saturday, when he got much worse, and said he was going to the hospital; the witness knew no more until Saturday night, when he was told that O'Neil was dead.

The inquest was then adjourned until Thursday evening.

The Ship Canal from Newark to New-York.

A meeting of the Company recently organized for the purpose of constructing a ship canal between Newark and New-York, is to be held in a few days in the City of Newark, to elect a Board of Directors, $250,000 worth of stock having been subscribed. The capital stock was primarily fixed at $1,000,000, in shares of $50 each, but, as it was enacted in 1868 that it might be lawful for the Canal Company to extend their canal from Newark Bay across the marshes to a suitable point in Newark City, and to increase their capital stock to such an amount as should be necessary to carry out the original scheme with the extension. The capital is now fixed at $6,000,000.

The line will run from Dawson-street, Newark, extending to Oyster Island, in Newark Bay. Thus the line will be almost parallel to that of the Newark and New-York Railroad, which is an air line. The total length of the canal will be nine miles. It will be 200 feet wide, as far as the east side of Newark Bay, where it has an increased width of 100 feet, making it at least 200 feet wide at Bergen Neck. There will be a line of piers on both sides of the canal 200 feet wide, extending the whole length. In Newark there will be piers 300 feet wide, the depth of water being at low tide sixteen feet, and twenty-two feet at high tide, but at the Passaic channel bank the depth is only five and a half feet at low tide.

There are difficulties to be overcome in this undertaking, the principal one being that of ascertaining the proper depth of water in the canal at low tide. The cutting will be the deepest at Bergen Neck, where it is to be forty-five feet. The earth from this cutting will be removed to fill up the piers at Newark. Between these piers, it is said, will be better adapted for commercial purposes than those on the eastern shores. It is intended to run a ferry on the canal between Newark and New-York, the distance to be run in forty minutes.

Railroad Communication with Yorkville.

Yesterday evening a meeting of the citizens of Yorkville (Nineteenth Ward) was held at the residence of JOHN FOLEY, Esq., No. 16 East Seventy-third-street, for the purpose of organizing an association, having for its object the establishment of a line of omnibuses on the Fifth and Madison avenues to Eighty-sixth-street. Mr. JOHN FOLEY, Chairman, in a brief address, set forth the object of the organization. Complaining of the present mode of conveyance to and from their places of business, he proposed to form a combination of the business men living in this part of the City to compel the politicians of their district to act fairly in the matter of the contracts for the completion of Madison and Fifth avenues, and the establishment thereon of a line of stages to Harlem, and to compel the Harlem Railroad Company to extend some accommodation to the people of Yorkville by stopping trains at Fifty-ninth, Sixty-sixth, Sixty-third and Seventy-ninth streets, or establishing a line of dummy cars between Fourteenth-street and Harlem. There was much discussion as to the best plan to be adopted for the consummation of the object of the meeting. The result was a resolution to appoint a committee of five to consider each proposed change, and ascertain the easiest way of effecting it.

A New Labor Organization.

The lathers of New-York have heretofore been united in the same organization with the plasterers; but the somewhat diverse interests of the two branches of labor have caused antagonism between the members thereof, and it was thought better for the success of both that each should have a separate organization. The lathers, consequently, drew out of the original society some time since, and have held several preliminary meetings, with a view to forming a Union of their own, which was set evening effectually consummated at Millman's Hall, corner Seventh-avenue and Twenty-sixth-street. The officers of the new Society are: PETER BRUN, President; JOHN R. SCOTT, Vice-President; RICHARD STICKELS, Secretary; JOHN LYONS, Secretary; JAMES CAREY, Financial Secretary. Messrs. MCDERMOTT and GLEASON, a Committee from the Plasterers' Society, were present, and addressed the meeting, congratulating the members on having effected their organization, and wishing the Society success in its operations.

The Harvard Crew.

The arrival of the steamer *City of Antwerp*, with Messrs. LORING, FAY, BLAIKIE and ELLIOTT on board, was confidently expected yesterday by their numerous friends. The vessel did not make her appearance, however, causing general disappointment. Numerous anxious inquiries in regard to the steamer were made during the day at the United States Barge office and at the Ship News office, but the invariable reply was "Not yet reported," in every instance.

It is probable that the reception and dinner which were to have been tendered to the crew at Delmonico's this evening, will be postponed to some other evening, in consequence of the detention of the steamer.

Union Republican General Committee—The Primaries.

The Executive Committee of the Union Republican General Committee (Twenty-second-street organization) held a meeting at their headquarters last evening, to arrange a programme for the primary meetings to elect delegates to the State Convention to be held at Syracuse on the 20th inst. They will make their report to the General Committee on Thursday evening next. The meeting was private, but it is understood that they decided to hold the primaries on the 28th of this month.

The Will of the Late Dr. Carlton Gates, of Yonkers.

The application for the last will and testament of the late Dr. CARLTON GATES, of Yonkers, to be admitted to probate, came up before Hon. J. W. MILLS, Surrogate of Westchester County, yesterday. WM. ROBBS, Esq., appeared as counsel for the legatees, and REUBEN W. VAN PELT, GEO. NORRIS and THOMAS CAREY, Esqs., for Dr. W. GATES and Mrs MARTHA GATES, parents of the deceased testator. Mr. ROBBS objected to any counsel appearing in behalf of Mrs. GATES, on the ground that she is not an heir-at-law in the case. On the motion of Mr. ROBBS, further proceedings were adjourned to the 20th inst.

The Avondale Sufferers.

Sympathy in New-York for the sufferers by the horrible mine explosion in Pennsylvania has been active, yesterday and yesterday. The subscriptions received at the TIMES office thus far for the Avondale sufferers are as follows:

[illegible]	$1	An Irishman	$5
J. C. and E. F. W.	10	G. F. G.	[illegible]
Cash	5	M. M. M.	5
Total	[illegible]		

In addition we are requested to announce that the collection on Sunday last, in the Washington Heights Presbyterian Church for the Avondale sufferers, was $221 50.

Further contributions for the sufferers are reported as follows:

Received by CHAMBERLAIN & FRENCH, No. 111 Broadway, $1,320 from various sources, including $1,000 from Adams Express Company.

Subscribed by guests and employes of the Mercantile Hotel, $231.

Collection in the Lee-avenue Baptist Church, Brooklyn, E. D., $72.

The collections in the Brooklyn churches on Sunday for the Avondale sufferers, so far as reported, amount to $1,571 07, and the Eagle fund amounts to $213 20.

The railroad men, sympathizing with the sufferers, have called a meeting for to-day at Mozart, at the Astor House. The call is signed by most of the prominent agents in this City.

After a sermon on the subject of the Avondale disaster, by Rev. C. RIGGS, at the Stanton-street Baptist Church on Sunday evening last, a collection was taken for the sufferers amounting to $400.

Further Aid for the Avondale Sufferers.

A special meeting of the Cartman's Protective Association was held last evening at Piper's Hall, Bleecker-street, A. L. BREWER presiding. The object of the meeting was to raise funds in aid of the Avondale sufferers. A collection of $[illegible] in cash was made, and $[illegible] was handed from the treasury of the Association. A committee of three was appointed to place the money in the hands of the Mayor, and to request him to forward the same in the name of the Association. Lists were ordered to be prepared for cartmen in general to contribute to the object, the lists to be placed at Piers Nos. 1, 2, 43 and 45 North River; General Order Store, No. 110 Broad-street; No. 109 Pearl-street; and at the Hamburg and Bremen Docks, Hoboken.

Destructive Fire in Elizabeth.

A fire broke out in Elizabeth on Sunday morning upon the premises of JOHN Y. BROKAW, in East Grand-street, which resulted in the destruction of a large sash factory and the loss of about $85,000. The building was of brick, about sixty feet long by thirty feet wide, and was surrounded by extensive piles of lumber. The flames commenced in the engine-room, and spread rapidly through the building, but were confined for half an hour within the walls. When they had escaped the lumber in the yard adjoining, the factory was exposed, and was partially destroyed before the fire companies could get into working order. By vigorous exertions, however, a part of the lumber was saved, and a number of buildings which the flames had reached were preserved from total destruction.

The loss of Mr. BROKAW amounts to $30,000. The machinery in the factory was worth $10,000, and the stock manufactured and ready for sale, with the lumber, was worth $5,000 more. The building was worth $20,000. The loss was covered by insurance to the amount of $10,000, but the absence of the owner from the City prevented any statement of the division of loss among the companies.

The buildings surrounding the factory suffered to a considerable extent. The stables of Mr. WILLIAM BROWN were burned; loss $600. A barn belonging to Mrs. W. D. CHEEWOOD, valued at $800, was destroyed. Mr. JOHN WEYMAN's barn was also destroyed; loss $800. Neither of these were insured. Mr. SAMUEL BARNES and Mr. DAVID MULFORD had had together about $2,000 worth of lumber in the yard, which was a total loss. Messrs. JONES and BROWN, who owned a building adjoining the yard, lost $300; no insurance. Besides these losses tools belonging to thirty workmen, which were in the building, were destroyed. The loss upon these was about $1,200. The fire is supposed to have been the work of an incendiary. The foreman and bookkeeper state that more than usual care was taken on Saturday night, the engine-room having been washed out and the "pit" filled with water.

Miss De Evere.

NEW-YORK, Monday, Sept. 13, 1869.

To the Editor of the New-York Times:

I was present last evening at the Cooper Institute to hear and see what CLAIR R. DE EVERE had to say and do in the matter of the spirits of the "mighty dead." The report you publish this morning is erroneous when it avers that the audience was almost filled," for the hall was not one-third full; and permit me to add, those who were present, as a whole, felt that a Sabbath evening might have been more profitably spent elsewhere. The revelations which she made in the early part of her interviews with the audience were confined entirely to the throat circle, and were in such a low tone of voice that none who were not very near could hear either her words or the response of the person as to their truthfulness. At length the audience very generally expressed entire dissatisfaction with such procedures, and claimed that it was the lady's duty, in fairness, to leave her chosen few next the stage and circulate promiscuously. The result was not complimentary by any means to her divinations, either in general or in particular, and very general dissatisfaction was warmly expressed. Indeed, if it were not for the courtesy and forbearance which we reward to her sex, I fear that thoughts would have found interpretation in acts. W.

Peculiarities of the Quarantine Laws.

To the Editor of the New-York Times:

I have just heard through what I believe to be a credible source, that the United States sloop-of-war *Albany* arrived at the Lower Quarantine on the 18th of August last from Key West with no sickness on board, with the exception of a few cases of non-contagious complaints; that she was, notwithstanding, detained there a week, and then permitted to go up as far as the Upper Quarantine, where she was detained another week. While the *Albany* was lying at Lower Quarantine the *San Salvador* came in, having in tow a schooner which she had picked up at sea. This schooner when discovered had two men on board very low with yellow fever; the Captain was lying dead upon the deck of the vessel, and she left to her own management. After lying forty-eight hours at the Lower Quarantine the *San Salvador* was allowed to leave and come up, and it is said that the schooner also left some time before the *Albany*. If these facts are true, a better plan to adopt than the one now in vogue would be to flip a penny as to whether a vessel be quarantined or not. T.

Mass Meeting of Tailors—A Strike Imminent.

The custom tailors are hard at work organizing shops for the benefit of their poorly-paid brethren, and the success which has hitherto attended their efforts induces them to believe that every shop in New-York will be fully organized before Winter. Last night a meeting was held at No. 132 Varick-street, Mr. JOHN NIXON presiding, for the purpose of arousing the west-side tailors, making up a bill of prices twenty-five per cent in advance of the old prices paid, and preparing to present it to employers. Addresses were made by the President and others, and several new shops were organized. Next week the new bill will be sent in to the employers, when a strike, it is expected, will ensue.

The Typhus Fever.

Yesterday afternoon a youth named CHAS. FORTER, of No. 21 Cherry-street, went into the Fourth Precinct Police Station, suffering with typhus fever. He was sent to Bellevue Hospital.

LOCAL NEWS IN BRIEF.

New-York.

OWEN HORAN, residing at Dykeman's Station, Harlem Railroad, was run over last evening by car No. 21, of the Ninth-avenue Railroad, at the corner of Twenty-sixth-street, and was seriously injured. He was taken to Mount Sinai Hospital.

WALKENSTINE LAWSON, residing on One Hundred and Seventeenth-street, near Second-avenue, fell yesterday from a painter's scaffold while at work, at the corner of One Hundred and Nineteenth-street and Second-avenue, and was severely injured. He was taken home.

CHARLES WATCHIE, employed at H. LOCK'S Print Works, No. 217 West Thirty-sixth-street, fell last evening through a hatchway, a distance of twenty-five feet, and was very badly injured. He was properly cared for.

Last evening PHILIP BRYON, aged 4 years and residing at No. 504 East Fourteenth-street, was run over near his residence by a horse and wagon, the wheels of the latter passing over the boy's stomach and causing a serious injury. The boy was properly cared for. The driver escaped arrest.

COMMERCIAL MARKETS.

LONDON, Sept. 13—2 P. M.—Consols open at 93⅞ for money, and 93⅞ for the account. American securities open dull and steady. United States Five-twenties, 1862, old, 74½; 1867, 76; 1868, 76½. Erie Railway shares, 19. Illinois Central, 94½. Atlantic and Great Western, 26½.

LONDON, Sept. 13—5 P. M.—Consols closed at 93⅞ for money and 93⅞ for the account. American securities closed dull and steady. United States Five-twenties, 1862, old, 74½; 1867, 76; 1868, 76½. Erie Railway shares, 19. Illinois Central, 94½. Atlantic and Great Western, 26½.

LIVERPOOL, Sept. 13—12 M.—Cotton opens dull at 12d. ⅌ pound for Uplands and 12½d. for Orleans. Breadstuffs quiet. Pork, 120s. Lard, 70s. Bacon, 57s. Tallow, 47s. Corn, 35s. 6d. ⅌ cwt. Petroleum firmer. Sugar dull at 30s. ⅌ cwt. for No. 12 Dutch standard. Tea the same and quiet at 2d.

PARIS, Sept. 13—2 P. M.—The Bourse is firm; Rentes, 71f. 35c.

HAVRE, Sept. 13—2 P. M.—Cotton opens flat at 104f. ⅌ cwt. both on spot and afloat.

LONDON, Sept. 13—4 P. M.—Stocks quiet. Erie shares, 20¼.

LIVERPOOL, Sept. 13—4 P. M.—COTTON—The market dull, and the sales of the day will not exceed 7,000 bales.

PROVISIONS—Pork, 111s. ⅌ tierce of 304 lbs. for Extra Prime Mess.

FRANKFORT, Sept. 13—4 P. M.—United States Five-twenty Bonds, 1862, old, 82⅞; 1867, 81⅞; Erie Railway shares, 8; Atlantic and Great Western, 28⅞.

PARIS, Sept. 13—6:30 P. M.—The Bourse is excited; Rentes, 71f. 70c.

HAVRE, Sept. 13—6:30 P. M.—Cotton closed quiet, both on spot and afloat; Tres Ordinaire, on the spot, 103f. ⅌ cwt.

FRANKFORT, Sept. 13—Evening.—United States Five-twenty Bonds closed active at 82⅞.

ANTWERP, Sept. 7—Evening.—Petroleum closed firm at 50f.

PARIS, Sept. 13—11 P. M.—The Bourse closed quiet; Rentes were last quoted at 71f. 35c.

DOMESTIC MARKETS.

CHICAGO, Sept. 13—FLOUR dull. WHEAT active; sales of No. 1 at $1 32; No. 2 at $1 24¼; in the afternoon No. 2 was dull at $1 24¼, cash, and seller this month. CORN declining; No. 2, 51c. in the afternoon No. 1 was steady at 51c., cash. OATS easier; No. 2, 44c. 244½c. RYE advancing; sales of No. 1 at 85c. ⅌ bu. BARLEY quiet and firmer; sales of No. 2 at $1 37⅞ $1 40, cash. HIGHWINES firm at $1 14. PROVISIONS dull. PORK, $24 50@$24 75. LARD, 18½c. CATTLE active and steady at $4 37½@$7 50 for Fair to Good Cows; $7 25@$7 60 for Extra Prime. Live HOGS active at $4 50@$5 25 for Common; $5 30@$6 for Good to Choice. WHEAT—Receipts, 12,000 bushels; shipments, 2,000 bushels. CORN—Receipts, 12,000 bushels; shipments, 2,000 bushels. OATS—Receipts, 2,000 bushels. RYE—Receipts, 1,000 bushels. BARLEY—Receipts, 2,000 bushels.

ALBANY, N. Y., Sept. 13.—WHEAT—Receipts liberal and demand light, except for Choice White Canada and Michigan, which sell readily; sales 1 load Extra Delhi at $1 65; Amber held at $1 60@$1 65. RYE—No demand; nominally $1 12@$1 18 for Prime State. CORN in light demand; held at $1 14@$1 15 for Western, with sales of 1,000 bushels afloat at $1 15. OATS scarce and in good demand at 48c.@49c. for State, and 50c.@51c. for Western. BARLEY in fair demand, at $1 for two-rowed. BARLEY—Market generally unchanged; good malting barley in demand at full prices, and in some instances at a fraction advance, while medium and common, which are abundant, drag; Kentucky, Canada and State, held at 90c.@94c.; Western, nominally $1 10@$1 20; Canada held $1c. less than last week's quotations; light weights sold as low as 6c., and medium Kentucky Steers at 5c. 90@95c. Milch Cows, $40@$75 for Fair to Good, and $100 for Handsome. CATTLE—Receipts, 1,000 head; market steady and 4c.@5c. higher. SHEEP, 4c.@6½c.; Lambs, 6½c.@8½c. HOGS quiet; sales of Michigan at 5c.@5¾c.; New-York, 5¼c.@5½c., and Illinois, 5¼c.@5¾c.

ST. LOUIS, Sept. 13.—TOBACCO steady and unchanged. COTTON—Nothing doing. FLOUR quiet and unchanged. WHEAT active and changeable; Red, Fall, $1 10@$1 15; Choice, $1 20@$1 22; No. 1, $1 07@$1 08. CORN advanced 1c. 50c. for choice White; sales of Mixed in store at 50c.@50½c.; Rejected, 48c.@50c. OATS dull and unchanged. BARLEY dull; No. 2, $1 20. RYE dull at 82c.@83c. for Prime to Choice. WHISKY held at $1 15. PORK dull at $26 50. Dry-salted Shoulders, 15c. Bacon—Shoulders, 16c.; clear Sides, 19½c. LARD, 18½c. BUTTER steady; Shoulders, 19½c.@19¾c.; Clear Ribs, 18½c.; Clear Sides, 19½c. LARD—Nothing doing. CATTLE unchanged. LIVE HOGS firm at $5@$5 50 for fat; $4 75@$5 for Rejected. RECEIPTS, 6,000 bbls.; Wheat, 12,000 bushels; Corn, 11,000 bushels; Oats, 12,000 bushels; Barley, 4,000 bushels; Rye, 1,100 bushels.

OSWEGO, Sept. 13.—FLOUR unchanged; sales 1,500 bbls. at $7 for Ext. Spring; $7 25 for Amber Winter; $7 75@$8 for White; $8 25@$9 50 for Double Extra. WHEAT firm and quiet; sales 4,000 bushels No. 2 Milwaukee Club at $1 40; Red Winter held at $1 50@$1 55. CORN held at 61c. BARLEY nominal; quotations nominal. COMMERAL, $2 30 ⅌ cwt. MILLFEED unchanged; Shorts, $22; Shipstuffs, $20; Middlings, $30@$32 ⅌ ton. Canal Receipts—Wheat, 11c.; Corn, 1,000; Rye, 1,000; Barley, 1,000. Lake and Railroad Receipts—Flour to Boston, 600; to New-York, 350; to Albany, 300. Lake Imports—107,000 bushels Wheat, 32,400 bushels Corn, 2,000 bushels Barley, 1,000 bushels Rye. Lake Exports—Flour, 15,000 bushels Wheat, 21,600 bushels Corn, 9,400, 000 feet Lumber.

BUFFALO, Sept. 13.—RECEIPTS—Wheat, 21,000 bushels; Corn, 117,000 bushels; Oats, 40,000 bushels; Flour, 13,000 bbls. SHIPMENTS—Wheat, 112,000 bushels; Corn, 80,000 bushels; Oats, 24,000 bushels. FREIGHTS—Wheat, 10c.; Corn, 14c.; Oats, 8c. to New-York. FLOUR quiet; sales 100 bbls. No. 2 City Ground Spring at $6 50. WHEAT inactive and depressed, with no transactions reported. CORN quiet and drooping; small parcels selling at 81c. @85c., according to condition. OATS dull; sales 20,000 bushels No. 2 Western, to arrive, at 38c.; 2,000 bushels on spot at 37½c. RYE dull; sales 1,000 bushels at 80c., per sample, at about $1. BARLEY dull and nominal. SEEDS—But little doing yet. PORK steady and dull at $27@$28 50. LARD dull at 19½c. HIGHWINES, 5c. higher; held at $1 15 for small parcels.

BALTIMORE, Sept. 13.—COTTON quiet; sales at 30½c.; but little offering except to arrive. FLOUR in fair demand; Howard-street Superfine, $6@$6 50; Howard-street Extra, $7 50@$7 75; Howard-street Family, $8@$8; City Mills Superfine, $6 25@$6 75; City Mills Extra, $6 50@$6; City Mills Family, $8 25@$10 75; Western Superfine